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REPORTS ON FOREIGN MARKETS FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF MARKETS
FOREIGN MARKETING INVESTIGATIONS

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NOTE

UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED, CONVERSIONS OF FOREIGN PRICES INTO U. S. MONEY
HAVE BEEN MADE AT THE PAR VALUE OF THE FOREIGN MONEYS.

HEAD OF FOREIGN MARKETING INVESTIGATIONS RESIGNS

Mr. Clarence W. Moomaw, Specialist in Charge of the Foreign Markets Division of the Bureau of Markets has resigned his position, effective August 15, 1919. He has been connected with the Bureau of Markets from May, 1914, and has been in charge of the Foreign Markets Division since its inception in June, 1916. He plans to engage in export trade, with headquarters in New York City.

COTTON

EFFECT OF RISE IN PRICE OF BRITISH COAL ON
IMPORTS OF AMERICAN COTTON

Sir Eric Geddes announced on July 10 an increase of 6 shillings (\$1.31*) in the price of coal in the United Kingdom. This may have a serious influence on our cotton trade with the United Kingdom, according to Agricultural Trade Commissioner Edward A. Foley, as it has been estimated that the burden on the cotton industry caused by the increase will amount to £5,000,000 (\$21,781,250*) a year. This estimate is based on an average weekly consumption of nearly 300,000 tons of coal in 2,000 mills, which is expected to cause an increase of 14d. (\$0.254*) in the wholesale price of a 70-yard length of cotton goods.

Mr. Foley states that the rise will indirectly affect the ocean freight rates on cotton. Exports of coal from the United Kingdom have fallen off more than 50 per cent, compared with the prewar period, and, as coal constitutes a large export tonnage, many vessels will be compelled to leave in ballast. This will materially affect the level of ocean freight rates, since the inbound cargoes will have to bear the cost of the round-trip voyage.

THE WORLD'S VISIBLE SUPPLY OF COTTON

According to the "Commercial and Financial Chronicle" (New York) for July 19, 1919, the world's visible supply of cotton on July 18, 1916-1919, was as follows:

World's Visible Supply of Cotton on July 18, 1916-1919

(Quantities expressed as bales)

Location of stocks--	1919	1918	1917	1916
Stock at Liverpool	617,000	269,000	279,000	632,000
Stock at London	13,000	24,000	26,000	36,000
Stock at Manchester	73,000	48,000	23,000	55,000
Total in Great Britain:	703,000	341,000	328,000	723,000

*Conversion made at rate of exchange prevailing on July 30, when 1 pound sterling = \$4.35625.

World's Visible Supply of Cotton on July 18, 1916-1919 (continued)

(Quantities expressed as bales)				
Location of stocks--	1919	1918	1917	1916
Stock at Hamburg	----	----	*1,000	*1,000
Stock at Bremen	----	----	*1,000	*1,000
Stock at Havre	104,000	112,000	171,000	243,000
Stock at Marseilles	----	----	3,000	14,000
Stock at Barcelona	44,000	5,000	90,000	99,000
Stock at Genoa	53,000	4,000	19,000	120,000
Stock at Trieste	3,000	----	*1,000	*1,000
Total Continental stocks..	204,000	121,000	286,000	479,000
Total European stocks....	907,000	462,000	614,000	1,202,000
India cotton afloat for	:	:	:	:
Europe	33,000	15,000	25,000	69,000
American cotton afloat for	:	:	:	:
Europe	554,348	141,000	156,000	352,308
Egypt, Brazil, etc.	:	:	:	:
afloat for Europe	40,000	59,000	27,000	9,000
Stock in Alexandria, Egypt..	261,000	220,000	84,000	28,000
Stock in Bombay, India	1,018,000	*600,000	989,000	817,000
Stock in U. S. ports	1,180,985	1,032,326	639,076	612,113
Stock in U. S. interior	:	:	:	:
towns	933,604	747,488	429,372	381,271
U.S. exports, July 18	----	19,830	5,406	14,099
Total visible supply	4,927,937	3,296,644	2,968,854	3,484,791

Of the above, totals of American and other descriptions are as follows:

<u>American-</u>				
Liverpool stock	432,000	92,000	183,000	522,000
Manchester stock	44,000	18,000	13,000	46,000
Continental stock	192,000	*107,000	*242,000	*382,000
American afloat for Europe..	554,348	141,000	156,000	352,308
U. S. port stocks	1,180,985	1,032,326	639,076	612,113
U. S. interior stocks.....	933,604	747,488	429,372	381,271
U. S. exports, July 18	----	19,830	5,406	14,099
Total American stocks ...	3,336,937	2,157,644	1,667,854	2,309,791

*Estimated...

World's Visible Supply of Cotton on July 18, 1916-1919 (continued)

(Quantities expressed as bales)				
Location of stocks--	1919	1918	1917	1916
East Indian, Brazil, etc.-	:	:	:	:
Liverpool stock	185,000:	177,000:	96,000:	110,000
London stock	13,000:	24,000:	26,000:	36,000
Manchester stock	29,000:	30,000:	10,000:	9,000
Continental stock	12,000:	*14,000:	*44,000:	*97,000
India afloat for Europe.....	33,000:	15,000:	25,000:	69,000
Egypt, Brazil, etc. afloat...	40,000:	59,000:	27,000:	9,000
Stock in Alexandria, Egypt...	261,000:	220,000:	84,000:	28,000
Stock in Bombay, India	1,018,000:	*600,000:	989,000:	817,000
Total East India, etc.....	1,591,000:	1,139,000:	1,301,000:	1,175,000

*Estimated.

RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR BRITISH COTTON INDUSTRY

A British Cotton Industry Research Association has been formed, according to "The Economist" (London), for the purpose of promoting research and other scientific work in connection with the production of cotton and its utilization in industry, and generally in connection with any branch of trade or commerce producing, using, and handling cotton, whether in a raw or manufactured state, or producing machinery, accessories, or appliances to be employed in the production of cotton or its utilization in industry, and to provide and spend money as may be thought necessary to encourage and improve the education of persons who are engaged, or who are likely to be engaged in the industry. It is proposed to erect a Cotton Research Institute in Manchester. It is also suggested that a museum for the industry should be established with experimental workshops and factories and stations in the cotton fields of the Empire, where problems in connection with the actual growing of cotton may be investigated. An inquiry into the merits and nature of inventions and processes and designs of materials will also be one of the objects of the association.

In the past many leaders of the Lancashire cotton industry have not taken very kindly to scientific research. There has been greater belief in the knowledge gained by experience in the ordinary course of manufacture, and the majority of those who are in responsible positions have begun life by working at a very early age in the mills. It is realized, however, that the time has arrived when other methods will have to be adopted to insure continued supremacy of Lancashire productions in the markets of the world.

WOOL

UNITED KINGDOM HAS LARGEST STOCKS OF WOOL EVER KNOWN

According to the London "Times" for July 8, "the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Munitions of the United Kingdom stated in Parliament that the Government schedule of prices at which the trade received part of their supplies of wool ranged between 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (\$0.53 and \$1.41) per pound for cleaned scoured wool, according to quality. The high price of woollen garments could not be due to short supplies or to excessive charges for Government wool, as the Government schedule of issue prices was considerably below the market price at present in any part of the world, and British farmers were obtaining very much higher prices for the new clip. The stocks of wool in this country were the greatest ever known, and the Department was using every effort to pass the wool in Great Britain on to the consumers."

REPORTS ON JULY SERIES OF LONDON WOOL AUCTIONS*

The following special reports on the London wool auctions were obtained for the Bureau of Markets by the Department of State from the American Consul General at London:

At the wool auctions on July 24th 5,800 bales were offered. Sydney greasy merino combings realized from 56d. (\$1.028) to 20d. (\$0.385) per pound; 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 32d. (\$0.3395 to \$0.587); greasy comebacks 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 42d. (\$0.63 to \$0.77). The Victorian wools were comprised mainly of scoured lambs. The best merinos brought 54d. (\$0.99) crossbred 51d. (\$0.936) and comeback 57d. (\$1.046). Finest grades of Adelaide scoured crossbreds brought 55d. (\$1.00) and pieces 42d. (\$0.77). New Zealand crossbred wools of slipe descriptions, mostly poor conditioned, realized 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (\$0.65) for the best combings and 36d. (\$0.66) for lambs. 885 bales Cape free wools brought up to 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (\$0.578) for the best greasy; 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (\$1.129) for snowwhites. The best Australian slipe crossbreds realized 46d. (\$0.84).

On the 25th 8,000 bales were offered. The best Sydney greasy merino combings realized 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (\$0.92); broken 47d. (\$0.86); necks 46d. (\$0.84); and pieces 42d. (\$0.769). Victorian greasy combings sold up to 50d. (\$0.915), and best greasy comeback and crossbred 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (\$0.888). Adelaide scoured comebacks realized 64d. (\$1.17); fine crossbreds 54d. (\$0.988). New Zealand wools, chiefly scoured qualities, reached 69d. (\$1.26) for merino combings and 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (\$1.25) for light-conditioned halfbreds. 1,000 bales of Cape free wool ranged up to 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (\$1.07) for scoured and 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (\$0.668) for greasy clips.

*Conversions made at the rate of exchange prevailing on day of sale: July 24, one pound sterling = \$4.405; July 25th, \$4.3925; July 28th, \$4.37125; July 29th \$4.3775; July 30th \$4.35625; July 31st, \$4.3625.

At the resumption of the wool auctions on the 28th 800 bales were offered. Sydney merino combings ranged from 26 to 42d. (\$0.47 to \$0.76) per pound. Victorian wools, mostly crossbreds, sold for 48d. (\$0.87) down to 17d. (\$0.31). New Zealand wools, comprising mainly crossbred clips of medium quality ranged up to 31d. (\$0.565). A small assortment of Cape greasy inferior wools was offered. The best combings realized 18½d. (\$0.337) and fine crossbred 20d. (\$0.36) per pound.

On the 29th 5,000 bales were offered. Sydney greasy wools predominated. Merinos and crossbreds sold up to 54 and 34½d. (\$0.98 and \$0.63) per pound, respectively; Victorian greasy crossbred clips ranged from 20½d. (\$0.37) to 45½d. (\$0.83). Similar qualities from Adelaide realized 41½d. (\$0.757) down to 16d. (\$0.29). New Zealand inferior greasy crossbreds realized 25d. (\$0.456).

On July 30th 10,000 bales were offered. The best Sydney greasy merino combings realized 50d. (\$0.888). Victorian scoured merinos and comebacks ranged up to 61 and 53d. (\$1.08 and \$0.94) respectively. New Zealand greasy crossbreds ranged from 20 to 37½d. (\$0.355 to \$0.666). Slipe crossbreds realized 42½d. (\$0.75) for half-bred fleece and 44d. (\$0.78) for half-bred lambs. 2,000 bales of South African free wool were offered. The best super snow-whites realizing 67d. (\$1.19) and greasy combings 37d. (\$0.657).

On July 31st 8,000 bales were offered. Sydney gray merinos ranged up to 42 d. (\$0.763). Victorian wools contained a large percentage of greasy crossbreds and comeback pieces, the best parcels realizing 40 and 41½d. (\$0.727 and \$0.77), respectively. The latter price was also received for the best of the greasy crossbreds, including lambs, of which good supplies were available. New Zealand wools included 1,000 bales of scoured clips marked "Kapotone," which realized up to 66d. (\$1.20) for the best merinos, 62½d. (\$1.136) for pieces, while half-breds realized 60 d. (\$1.09) with pieces at 56d. (\$1.02). Slipe crossbreds marked "Gear" sold up to 50d. (\$0.909) for half-bred combing lambs. Greasy crossbreds sold actively from 42d. (\$0.763) down to 18d. (\$0.327). 2,000 bales of Cape free wool sold up to 36d. (\$0.654) for greasy and 73½d. (\$1.34) for super snow-whites. A large proportion was withdrawn owing to the high limits enforced by holders.

The fourth series of wool auctions closed on August 1, with the sale of 9,000 bales at values on a par with those hitherto ruling during the series. The total offerings covered 100,000 bales. It is estimated that 50,000 bales were taken for domestic consumption, 30,000 by France and 20,000 by Belgium. At the opening sale on July 14 the values showed a loss of 5 per cent in the prices of fine merinos and crossbreds, and 10 per cent in inferior qualities. At subsequent sales, owing to the coal situation and labor difficulties, home buyers operated reservedly and, except for special lots, the prices on the balance showed little variation from the initial decline.

At the next series of auctions, August 11 to 22, approximately 41,000 bales of Australian and 29,000 of New Zealand wools will be offered. The Wool Section of the Ministry of Munitions announced that for the next series participation will be extended to the United States, Japan, and all neutral countries. In order to avoid excessive buying on the part of any

		: Cattle for slaughter :	: Stockers and feeders :
Ocean freight..... per head:	\$100.00	: \$100.00	: \$100.00
Feed on voyage do.....	11.00	: 11.35	: 8.00
Feed in Stockyards	---	: 1.80	: ---
Transportation and feed of caretakers...do.....	2.00	: 1.24	: 1.28
Insurancedo.....	7.50	: *20.00	: 1.80
Miscellaneousdo.....	5.00	: ---	: ---
Totaldo.....	\$125.50	: \$134.39	: \$111.08

*Insured against mines at sea.

EXPORT OF LIVESTOCK FROM NEW YORK

Six horses and fifty mules will be shipped to the West Indies from New York as soon as space can be obtained. One hundred and ninety steers are at the New York stockyards for export to Havre, France.

DECREASE IN EXPORT OF MEAT FROM AUSTRALIA

(From Consul General at Sydney, May 27, 1919)

"Recent published returns say that there are now in Australia 91,676,281 sheep and 11,040,391 cattle. Owing to the lack of tonnage, the amount of frozen meat exported last year was very small, only 177,797 carcasses of mutton and 161,917 carcasses of lamb being shipped. The beef shipments totaled 1,407,421 quarters, or about 200,000 below the previous year. With the exception of about 8,000 quarters, the whole of the beef was exported from Queensland. The prospects for the coming season, however, are brighter, as more vessels with refrigerating space are arriving.

"Wethers of the best quality sold as high as \$13.92 each, and lambs of the best quality at \$8.12. Prime bullocks sold as high as \$168.00 and cows \$122.00; steers \$105.60, calves \$60.00. The general opinion is that the prices of meat in 1919 and 1920 will be the highest ever recorded in Australia."

DAIRY PRODUCTS

MILK SHORTAGE IN GREAT BRITAIN EXPECTED TO CONTINUE

The British Food Controller is very much perturbed over the outlook for the milk supply in Great Britain. At the Twelfth Labor Conference held at London on June 21, the Controller said:

"I am possessed of great anxiety respecting the national milk supply. As regards the shortage of milk next winter, I

country participating and to limit possible increase of prices against the home consumer, definite quantities in both merinos and crossbreds will be determined for each country, and selling brokers notified.

Export licenses should be obtained in the usual way.

The Board of Trade stated that the British Government holds 900,000 bales of Australian and New Zealand wools in this country, 158,000 bales more are in transit, and that 1,220,000 bales remain in Australia and New Zealand.

Applications for licenses for the export of British-grown wool to approved destinations will now be considered by the Board of Trade.

LIVESTOCK AND MEATS

DECREASE OF LIVESTOCK IN ALGERIA

Reduced future exports of livestock to France from Algeria were indicated in a report of the American Consul at Algiers to the Department of State, under date of May 25, 1919. The following excerpt is from the report of the Consul:

"A report made by M. Dechambre, appearing in the "Bulletin of the National Association for the Encouragement of Agriculture, states that the Algerian livestock industry will not be in a position in normal times to export more than 20,000 or 25,000 head of large cattle. In 1915 Algeria furnished to France, Tunisia, and Morocco nearly 60,000 head, but this exportation has reduced the herds to such an extent that one can not count on exporting to France in the future more than 15,000 head annually.

"As to sheep, the flocks number some 8,000,000 or 9,000,000 head. In 1905 there were 9,062,636 and in 1914, 8,338,023. The exports in 1915 exceeded 1,000,000 head, valued at 41,440,000 francs (\$7,997,920), of which nine-tenths were for the Quarter-master's Department. The value of sheep exported has risen considerably during the past fifteen years, due to the increased price of meat in France, which increase, in turn, has been caused by the diminution in French flocks.

"In view of the fact that from 1901 to 1910 the exports of sheep averaged 1,200,000 head and that this figure was almost attained in the period from 1911 to 1915, and in 1913, in fact, was surpassed, it would not seem impossible in the future to maintain and perhaps increase this quantity of exports."

COST OF TRANSPORTING CATTLE TO BELGIUM

Recent shipments of livestock from New York to Antwerp, consisted of 810 cattle from the United States, and 200 stockers and feeders from Canada. The following data as to the cost of transporting various lots of these cattle were furnished by the Bureau of Animal Industry:

am not going to prophesy, but, as far as I can see, the shortage will be about the same as last winter, if not worse."

The following are the fixed maximum retail prices for milk in Great Britain, as published in the British "National Food Journal" for July 9:

Month (1919)	Rate* per U. S. Gallon		
	England and	Wales	Scotland
July	\$0.547		\$0.425
August486		.486
September547		.547

As shown by the statistics of exports of condensed and evaporated milk from New York, which have been published weekly in Reports on Foreign Markets, a large trade in these two commodities exists with the United Kingdom.

In view of the impending further decrease in the normal supply of fresh milk, a profitable trade can probably be maintained through the fall and winter.

The present fixed maximum retail prices of condensed and evaporated milk are as follows:

Kind	Unit	Price*
Full cream:		
Sweetened	14 oz. net	\$0.237
Unsweetened	16 oz. net	.182
Evaporated	12 oz. net	.182
Machine-skimmed...	16 oz. gross	.219

*Conversion made at the rate of exchange prevailing on July 29, when 1 pound sterling = \$4.3775.

ARGENTINE BUTTER EXPORTS INCREASE

Statistics in the "Review of the River Plate" (Buenos Aires) for May 30, 1919, show that from January 1 to May 28, Argentina exported 20,385,-825 pounds of butter. For the same period in 1918 the exports were 16,290,-837 pounds, or an increase of 25 per cent. As a matter of fact, the exports for five months of this year amounted to 62 per cent of the total exports for 1918, which were 32,830,648 pounds. (See also Reports on Foreign Markets No. 12, page 8, and No. 11, page 10).

GRAINS

IMPORTS OF CEREALS INTO THE UNITED STATES RESTRICTED

An investigation conducted by the Federal Horticultural Board of the Department of Agriculture has shown that two dangerous plant diseases, the flag-smut and the take-all, are prevalent in various countries of the world, other than the United States. Both diseases occur in Australia, the flag-smut is known to exist in India and Japan, while the take-all occurs in Belgium, Brazil, France, Germany, Great Britain, Ireland, and Italy. Wheat is affected by both flag-smut and take-all, while barley, oats, rice, and rye are injured by take-all.

The Secretary of Agriculture, in order to prevent the further introduction of these diseases into the United States, has prohibited absolutely the importation of seed or paddy rice into this country; and he has issued regulations naming the conditions under which wheat, oats, barley, and rye may be imported from the countries named above, effective August 15, 1919.

Upon the issuance of a permit by the Department of Agriculture, the importer is required to file a bond of \$5,000, or less if the value of the cereal is less than that sum. The shipment is then delivered to him for sterilization with approved apparatus under the supervision of an inspector of the Department. Within 40 days from the date of arrival at the port of entry, the grain must be redelivered to the Collector of Customs.

However, if wheat, oats, barley, or rye is imported for milling purposes, only the bran or products containing bran and screenings are subject to sterilization. The restrictions do not apply to husked or polished rice imported for food purposes.

The full text of the quarantine regulations may be had upon application to the Federal Horticultural Board, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

MOVEMENT OF GRAIN TO SEABOARD FOR EXPORT

North Atlantic ports			South Atlantic and Gulf ports		
: Quantity (bushels),			: Quantity (bushels),		
: week ended--			: Port		
: July 23 : July 16			: week ended--		
			: July 22 : July 15		
Received in	:	:	New Orleans	: 2,692,397	: 2,887,512
elevator....	: 2,796,271	: 3,744,828	Port Arthur	: Empty	: Empty
Clearances...	: 3,463,143	: 4,914,724	Texas City	: do	: do
Total in ele-	:	:	Galveston	: 367,223	: 500,473
vator at end:	:	:	Total ...	: 3,059,620	: 3,387,985
of week	: 8,960,956	: 10,503,037		:	:

As indicating the export shipping situation, there is given below the total number of carloads of export freight on hand at the seaboard awaiting clearance, exclusive of bulk grain and coal:

Ports	:Quantity (carloads) for week ended--	
	: July 23	: July 16
At North Atlantic ports	21,742	22,325
At South Atlantic and Gulf ports..	11,474	10,967
At Pacific coast ports	2,948	2,547
Total	36,164	35,839

CANADA TO BUY IN ENTIRE WHEAT CROP

Canada's wheat policy for the 1919 wheat crop includes the purchase and marketing of the crop by a special board. The wheat purchasing board will be known as the Canadian Wheat Board. Under the order in council creating it, the board, in addition to purchasing and selling powers, has authority:

(1) To fix maximum prices or margin of profit at which flour and other products made from wheat delivered to millers, may be sold, and to fix standards of quality of such flour.

(2) To purchase flour from millers at prices to be fixed by the board and to sell same in Canada or in other countries.

(3) To take possession of and to sell and deliver to millers, or to purchase in other countries, wheat stored in any elevator, warehouse, or on railway cars or Canadian boats and to deal with the same as to payment of advance and otherwise in the same way as if it had been otherwise delivered to the board, and to move grain into and out of or through any elevator and to or from any car or boat.

(4) To control by license or otherwise, the export and sale of flour out of Canada.

(5) For the purpose of performing its duties under this order to allocate Canadian lake tonnage and to distribute cars for rail shipment.

Authority is given to make advance payments according to a schedule to be prepared by the board and approved by the Government in council. Provision is made, too, for the issue of participation certificates; and, in regard to payment in full, the order in council reads as follows:

"As soon as the board has received payment in full for all wheat delivered to the board, there shall be deducted from same all money disbursed by or on behalf of the board for expenses or otherwise connected with or incident to the operations of the board, and the balance shall be distributed pro rata among all producers and others holding participation certificate."

SUGAR AND COFFEE

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA HAS SURPLUS OF BEET SUGAR

According to the "Prager Zuckermarkt" (Prague), Czecho-Slovakia will have 280,000 tons (2,204.6 pounds) of sugar to export this season. The present annual production is estimated at about 550,000 tons. Altogether, the consumption is about 44 pounds per head per year. Considering the population as 10,500,000, the sugar needs of Czecho-Slovakia are therefore close

to 210,000 tons. The production of 550,000 tons, considered as all raw, or 495,000 tons as refined, leaves 280,000 tons for export. It is estimated by the Board of Trade Journal (English) that the new Republic will contain 92 per cent of the sugar industry of the old Austro-Hungarian Empire.

THE WORLD'S SUGAR SUPPLY

(From International Sugar Journal, London, England, April, 1919)

It is becoming increasingly apparent that the world's supply of sugar during the next 18 months is going to be if anything short of the demand, and some of the less capable markets will have to go short. As we stated last December in these Notes, a great deal would depend on the extent of the beet sowings in Europe to supply the Continental consumption; but it is now apparent that the widespread unrest and shortage of food on the Continent will militate against any large acreage of beets being sown this Spring. Details are of course difficult to obtain, but it is very probable that agricultural labor where it has any choice in the matter (and it will have more choice henceforward than in the past, if only for the reason that the spread of democracy is bound to decrease the servitude of workers to employers in Continental agriculture), will probably decide in many cases to grow cereals for food rather than beets to make sugar with. Shortage of raw materials may hamper cane sugar countries from embarking on the increase in production which the present price of sugar encourages, otherwise we might count on such an increase in cane as to offset the shortage in beet. Cuba will be as in the recent past our mainstay, and any disaster to her crop would have more far-reaching effects on the world's sugar supply than any period of the war has seen. As for Java's crop, there is a strong and increasing demand for it in the Far East just at a time when it all might easily be absorbed in the West. As a result the price of sugar in Java has risen considerably the last few months and is now at 28s. (\$6.80) f.o.b. Meanwhile the Royal Commission is now allowing importations of sugar under license to be made not only from British possessions but also from any country not an enemy state. Thus the importation of sugar under 90° Pol. is now permitted and some business has been done in the open market in Brazil sugars, at 27s. to 28s. (\$6.56-6.80) c.i.f., and in Peru syrups at about 25s. 6d. (\$6.20) c.i.f. basis 89 per cent. Belgium has just entered the world market for sugar and is reported to have bought 5,000 tons of Mauritius crystals. With the freight at £12 s.10 (\$60.83) per ton the price delivered at Antwerp is said to be just over 4d. (\$0.08) per pound. It is clear that the demand for sugar is extending greatly with the gradual reversion to peace time conditions, and prices will remain for a long while at a profitable figure for the producer.

EXPORTS OF SUGAR FROM MATANZAS, CUBA, DURING JULY

According to a cablegram from the Vice Consul at Matanzas, Cuba, to the Department of State, dated July 31, 1919, there were shipped direct to the United States during the month of July, in American vessels, 32,127 long tons of sugar and 19,688 long tons of molasses. During the same month there was shipped to the United States in foreign bottoms 4,813 long tons of molasses.

FRUITS

LOW VALUE OF POUND STERLING WILL
REDUCE RETURNS ON APPLES

In Reports on Foreign Markets No. 19, page 2, there were given the fixed maximum prices for apples imported into the United Kingdom, with the conversion of the United States money made at the par value of the British pound. Owing to the present depreciation in English currency it is deemed desirable to republish the table with the prices calculated at the rate of exchange on July 31, when the English pound sterling was valued at \$4.3625.

	Maximum price						
Size of container	When sold by package			When sold by weight			
	(per barrel)			(per cwt.)			
	: At Exch.:			: At exch.:			
	s.	d.	July 31	At Par	s.	July 31	At Par
Barrels containing not	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
less than 112 pounds.	58	4	(\$12.72)	(\$14.17)	56	(\$12.21)	(\$13.61)
Barrels containing not.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
less than 130 pounds.	67	8	(\$14.76)	(\$16.44)	56	(\$12.21)	(\$13.61)
Boxes containing not	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
less than 33 pounds..	19	9	(\$ 4.31)	(\$ 4.80)	56	(\$12.21)	(\$13.61)
All other classes	--	:	--	--	56	(\$12.21)	(\$13.61)

UNITED KINGDOM SHORT OF JAM

Owing to a shortage of jam in the United Kingdom, Canadian manufacturers are being urged to put up as much as possible for export this fall and winter. Jam and jelly makers of the United States may find at a profitable market in the United Kingdom for their product. However, apple jam and jelly are not popular there. During 1917, Australia alone shipped 18,340,448 pounds of jam to England. (See also Reports on Foreign Markets No. 17, page 3.)

| TOBACCO |

TOBACCO SITUATION IN ALGERIA

(From American Consul at Algiers, June 6, 1919)

"The pre-war production of Algeria was about 9,000 metric tons of 2,204.5 pounds, of which 3,000 tons were consumed in the country. Of the balance, the French state monopoly took 3,500 tons and 2,500 tons were exported to Tunisia, Morocco, Indo-China, Madagascar, and other countries.

"In 1917 the production, according to official figures, attained 16,000 metric tons. The French State monopoly took half this crop, the quartermaster department 3,000 tons, and 500 tons went to allied quartermaster departments. Exports during 1917, however, fell to 1,500 tons, due to the limited means of transportation, and 3,000 tons remained for consumption in the Colony.

"The yield of the tobacco crop in 1918 eclipsed greatly all previous production, amounting to 24,000 metric tons of leaf. About 60 per cent of the crop, or 14,400 tons, was requisitioned by the Government at prices varying from francs 100 to 190 per quintal, or \$8.75 to \$16.63 per 100 pounds. After deducting 3,000 tons for local consumption, there remains about 6,600 tons of stock on hand in the Colony.

"On account of this surplus, the producers are asking that restrictions on exportation be removed, if the state monopoly be not in a position to absorb it."

IMPORTS OF MEAT AND CORN INTO NEW YORK
DURING WEEK ENDED AUGUST 2

On July 29th 1,000 cases of canned corned beef amounting to 97,093 pounds arrived at the port of New York from Uruguay.

On July 28th two cargoes of corn consisting of 214,972 bushels were entered at New York from Argentina. Total since January 1: 4,248,877 bushels.

Exports of Meats and Meat Products from
New York City During Week Ended August 2*

(Compiled by Bureau of Markets at New York Custom House)

Commodity	Weekly exports: Total since Jan. 1	
	Pounds	Pounds
Beef:		
Fresh or frozen	700,057	113,550,809
Canned and pickled	931,805	78,619,747
Lamb and mutton	2,821	526,813
Pork:		
Fresh or frozen	488,521	34,827,355
Dry, salt, and pickled	10,454,446	415,660,455
Bacon, hams, and shoulders ..	15,009,053	441,854,128
Sausage	548,344	10,039,532
Poultry and game	89,500	8,077,183
Lard and lard compounds	13,557,947	443,913,472

*Gross weights given. Manifests pending examination 53. More than 2,000,000 pounds of bacons, hams, and shoulders, 5,000,000 pounds of lard,

and 7,000,000 pounds of dry salt and pickled pork were shipped to the Netherlands during the past week, while approximately 5,000,000 pounds of bacons, etc., went forward to England. Included in the total sausage column are 247,330 pounds of summer sausage exported to France on July 25. On the same date 100 horses and 400 cattle were shipped to France. On July 17th 571 cattle and 121 horses, and on August 1 195 cattle were exported to Belgium.

Exports of Hay, Grain, and Dairy Products from New York
City During Week Ended August 2

(Compiled by Bureau of Markets at New York Custom House)

HAY AND GRAINS*

Destination:	Wheat (bu.)	Flour (bbl.)	Oats (bu.)	Barley (bu.)	Malt (bu.)	Malt (bu.)	Rye (bu.)	Hay (lb.)
Belgium	---	---	279,780:	24,120:	24,120:	---	---	62,336
France	216,418:	43,275:	573,433:	---	---	---	---	---
Netherlands...	186,876:	2,675:	49,992:	410,569:	26,450:	198,316:	---	---
Italy	109,206:	97,892:	---	---	---	---	---	---
Scandinavia...	---	301:	---	---	93,311:	---	---	---
United Kingdom....	137,048:	86,551:	371,472:	444,501:	---	---	244,400:	---
Near East.....	---	---	---	---	5,620:	---	---	---
Central America....	---	663:	15:	---	---	---	---	---
South America:	---	3,239:	785:	14:	224,460:	19,415:	---	30,016
West Indies...	---	9,534:	1,886:	13:	---	---	---	546,268
Africa.....	---	4,427:	---	---	---	---	---	---
Germany	---	---	67,431:	6,691:	---	---	---	---
Misc.	---	94,535:	---	51,315:	---	82,652:	38,400:	---
Total	649,548:	343,641:	1,344,794:	937,223:	377,511:	280,383:	282,800:	633,940
Total since:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
January 1.:	837,612:	857,462:	2,284,314:	1,248,076:	773,658:	422,403:	165,320:	790,278

*Gross weights given. Manifests pending examination: Belgium 2; France 5; Italy 1; Scandinavia 4; United Kingdom 13; Near East 1; Central America 3; South America 3; West Indies 5; Miscellaneous 13; Total 56.

DAIRY PRODUCTS*

Destination	Butter (pounds)	Oleo- margarine (pounds)	Cheese (pounds)	Condensed milk (lb.)	Ev'p'd milk (lb.)	Eggs (doz.)
Belgium	---	293,896	55,570	2,829,814	822,500	---
France	---	---	1,632	3,000	---	---
Italy	623,105	---	---	1,174,105	924,139	---
Scandinavia.....	---	48,737	12,700	12,500	13,000	---
United Kingdom..	---	60,480	---	2,658,490	2,172,741	123,000
Near East	---	---	---	8,400	---	---
Central America:	3,171	---	1,476	64,743	11,079	---
South America...	11,700	768	9,590	90,751	15,557	---
West Indies.....	108,136	15,847	45,436	637,300	216,192	210
Africa	7,650	---	1,880	4,020	130	---
Misc.	---	---	---	1,298,925	63,391	---
Total	753,762	419,728	128,284	8,832,148	4,238,520	123,210
Total since :	:	:	:	:	:	:
January 1...:	19,410,520	13,098,390	7,205,839	371,601,879	4,236,166	

*Gross weights given. Manifests pending examination: Belgium 2; France 4; Scandinavia 4; United Kingdom 19; Near East 1; Central America 3; South America 3; West Indies 5; Miscellaneous 12; Total 53. The total of 623,105 pounds of butter listed above went forward July 29 consigned to Trieste. Over 1,000,000 pounds of condensed and 900,000 pounds of evaporated milk were forwarded to the same destination. African shipments were consigned to West Coast ports. More than 2,500,000 pounds of condensed milk were shipped to Belgium on July 31, and 1,250,000 pounds to the Netherlands during the past week. On July 28 a consignment of 123,000 dozen eggs was shipped to England.

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REPORTS ON FOREIGN MARKETS FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF MARKETS
FOREIGN MARKETING INVESTIGATIONS

WASHINGTON, D. C., AUGUST 14, 1919

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NOTE

UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED, CONVERSIONS OF FOREIGN PRICES INTO U. S. MONEY
HAVE BEEN MADE AT THE PAR VALUE OF THE FOREIGN MONEYS.

PRODUCERS' COOPERATIVE MARKETING ORGANIZATIONS FOR EXPORT TRADE

The popularity of cooperative effort as a remedy for marketing difficulties is increasing rapidly among producers of farm products in the United States. Cooperative marketing organizations can undertake activities and obtain results where individual effort is of little avail. Thus, the standardization of products grown, the adoption of and use of careful grading and packing methods, inspection of shipments to bring about uniformity and high quality, gathering market information, and developing and maintaining outlets are among the activities in which cooperative action is important in obtaining the best results in the marketing of farm products.

Just as cooperative organization is a valuable aid in solving marketing problems for the grower in our own country, so is it important to growers in undertaking export trade. The problems encountered in the establishment of foreign-trade relations are of such a nature as generally to make their solution by the individual grower an impossibility. Still the producer has a direct interest in propositions of this nature; consequently cooperative effort appears to be the logical method of attack to employ.

Cooperative marketing organizations handling products for which export trade may be built up can be of effective service in the development of foreign markets for such products. A sufficient volume of business to make the necessary efforts worth while is one of the essentials for success. Then there must be effective organization in definite producing areas, as the shipments from a number of shipping points will have to be combined if the best results are to be obtained. Strong local organizations which handle local problems effectively are of prime importance. Then there ought to be an association of these locals to undertake the work of developing the necessary outlets and establishing the most profitable trade relations.

A central association of this character supported by strong local organizations is in a position to do things for the producer member which it would be futile for him to attempt as an individual. The central body can encourage, develop, and supervise the activities of the local organizations in problems relating to production and handling at the local shipping point. The products must be graded, handled, and packed with the greatest care, in order that a reputation for uniformity and quality may be built up and in order that the products will reach the markets in the proper condition. Without uniformity and quality, much of the efforts of the entire organization will be unproductive or permanent results.

An association of local associations can make investigations of trade demands and connections in foreign countries. The information thus secured will be of immeasurable value in making shipments and arranging for the sale of the products in foreign countries. The knowledge of the markets and the volume of the business represented would enable the association to secure the highest class of selling service in foreign countries. Old markets may be expanded and new ones developed through the action of an effective organization of this character.

The returns from shipments handled through such an organization should be prorated according to grade and variety for definite periods, provided of course that the product is of uniform quality and uniformly

packed. In this way returns will be equalized and the organization will be in a position to undertake the development of new markets without placing the burden of such ventures on only a few members.

Communities which expect to undertake cooperative organization for foreign trade should not put off the establishment of the enterprise until the marketing season is at hand. Action should be taken as far in advance of the opening of the shipping season as possible in order that a strong organization may be built up and the plans may be fully developed.

Problems encountered in foreign marketing are of such a nature that a weak organization will be doomed to failure. Cooperation and loyalty on the part of the individual members are of vital importance, and the growers should be under binding contracts to market through the organization. Careful handling methods, strict grading, and proper packing must be employed. It goes without saying that an enterprise of this kind requires business management of a very high grade, and no efforts should be spared in obtaining such management.

RESTRICTIONS ON IMPORTS OF POTASH AND VARIOUS FOODSTUFFS REMOVED BY WAR TRADE BOARD

The War Trade Board Section of the Department of State announced on August 7, 1919, that General Import License PBF No. 37 (W.T.B.R. 804, issued July 14, 1919) has been revised and extended, effective August 7, 1919, so as to permit the importation thereunder, without individual import licenses, of potash, including potash produced in Germany.

As now amended, General Import License PBF No. 37 authorizes the importation into the United States from all countries of the world except Hungary and those parts of Russia under the control of the Bolshevik authorities of all commodities except those hereinafter enumerated, to wit:

(1) The following foodstuffs: (a) sugar; (b) wheat and wheat flour, the control over whose importation is now vested in the Wheat Director. (See W.T.B.R. 797, issued June 30, 1919). (2) All commodities whatsoever which have been produced or manufactured in Hungary.

On and after August 7, 1919, potash may be imported freely from every source except Hungary and those parts of Russia under the control of the Bolshevik authorities, irrespective of the fact that it may have been produced in Germany, and the collectors of customs and American consuls abroad have been instructed that it is no longer necessary that shipments of this commodity be accompanied by certificates of non-enemy origin.

ITALY REMOVES RESTRICTIONS ON IMPORTS OF VARIOUS AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

According to cablegram from the American Commercial Attache at Rome to the Department of State, under dates of July 26 and August 1, the restriction against the importation of the following agricultural products into Italy has been removed, effective August 1:

(1) The following commodities may be imported exclusively by the Government or under Government control: tea, coffee, and coffee substitutes; tobacco; condensed milk; cereals and cereal flours; rice; cats; canned, chilled, and salted meats; bacon; oil seeds; and sugar.

(2) The following articles may be imported only under special license from the Government: fruit sirups; hemp, raw and carded; flax, jute and other vegetable fibers, carded or combed; wool, dyed, combed, carded, or machined; bristles and hair; cork; bananas and other fresh fruits; dried grapes; linseed; feathers, ornamental or down; chocolate.

All articles not specified in one of the preceding lists may be imported without restriction upon compliance with only the usual customs formalities and payment of the import duties.

FURTHER RESTRICTIONS ON EXPORTS REMOVED BY BRITISH GOVERNMENT

According to a cablegram from the American Consul General at London, dated July 21, the British Government now permits the export under license of all commodities not on the list of prohibited exports to the following countries: Czecho-Slovakia, Esthonia, Lettland (Latvia; Livonia), Lithuania, and Poland. Parcels-post to Czecho-Slovakia has been resumed.

Restrictions on trade between these countries and the United States have already been removed by the United States War Trade Board.

FINLAND NEEDS FOODSTUFFS

Finland will buy practically anything, as during the war almost nothing was received from the outside world, and consequently stocks of all lines are very low, says the "Weekly Bulletin" of the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce for July 7, 1919. There is really an unlimited market there for all kinds of imported goods. The people have practically nothing of their own production except wood pulp, paper, and dairy products. These are their only exports, and of the latter they have had nothing to export for several years.

In view of the depreciation of the currency of Finland, the marka being worth only \$0.085 in July as against the par value of \$0.193, imports are under Government control.

Finland is not an agricultural country, and flour has to be imported from abroad, as are most foodstuffs, and with Russia in a condition of chaos, Finland must get everything from America and England. The commodities needed now are flour, tea and coffee, leather, and woolen and cotton cloth.

Flour was formerly very cheap, and practically all of it came from Russia, but as far back as twenty years ago a well-known American firm established an agency there, and its business has been steadily growing. The year before the war this concern sold \$5,000,000 worth of flour in Finland.

During the war all importation of flour ceased, and for a time the people had none; when they did get a little, the price was fabulous.

Importation has started again, but it is a Government monopoly. The Government gets it from the United States and sells to bakers, etc. at cost. Bread is sold only on the card system.

The reason that grain is not grown in this country is that in former times the people found it more profitable to raise cows and make butter, etc., so that all the land was turned into pastures. As practically all the cows have been killed for meat, they have almost nothing of this kind from their land.

Meat, bacon, salt pork, etc. come from the United States. Finland has some fresh meat, but could import large quantities of preserved meat, especially pork. Lard also is imported from the United States. There is very little to be had, and the requirements are great.

The people have plenty of money (Finnish money), as during the war they manufactured so much for the Russians, but owing to the restriction against sending money out of the country, they can not purchase as much as they need and want.

Several American and British firms and many Scandinavians are selling goods and accepting Finnish currency in payment, which, of course, must be left deposited in Finnish banks. These firms are doing enormous business, and there is no limit to the business that could be done were it not for the question of "valuta" (foreign credit).

Finland occupies about 144,000 square miles of territory, of which 125,689 square miles are land, or slightly larger than Norway. This territory has a population of only 3,084,000 people. It is said that illiteracy is almost unknown.

BUSINESS METHODS IN BELGIUM

The advantages of utilizing travelers rather than catalogs to secure orders from Belgian retail traders is emphasized by the British Vice-Consul at Charleroi, says the British "Board of Trade Journal" for July 3. A well-known Belgian dealer in fancy leather goods informs him that the Belgian retail merchant rarely purchases from catalogs. Belgian manufacturers, and the Germans as well, have their customers waited upon by travelers carrying samples, and the catalog is only a secondary means of reaching the client with any chance of success. Catalogs, he states, are a practical medium only in the case of goods which are too heavy or bulky to move about. And in such cases the Germans often organized at Brussels an exhibition in a room hired at a hotel which they invited customers to attend, frequently repaying the railway fare.

If, however, the manufacturer wishes to resort to catalogs, the catalog must be printed in French, with prices in Belgian francs, measurements according to the metric system, and a nomenclature approaching as nearly as possible that current in Belgium.

It is essential for manufacturers, before drawing up a catalog or making a collection of samples, to make themselves acquainted with what has already been done, with the peculiar tastes of the Belgian clientele.

Prices must be stated in Belgian francs, and goods delivered free of all costs in the customer's premises. It must not be forgotten that one

is dealing mostly with retail merchants who are not well acquainted with such matters as transport, customs, insurance, rates of exchange, etc., and who have neither the staff, the time, nor the means of passing goods through customs or working out the actual cost price. The Germans sold goods in Charleroi delivered free of all costs. The customer knew that nothing could be added to the purchase price except his own profit, and knew also that no unforeseen charges would increase the cost price.

Here, again, the Germans showed their skill. They would never ask for payment in advance, nor on delivery. Instead, they inquired into the credit of the customer before doing business, and, an order being booked, they gave credits of from 30 days to 3 months--sometimes even 6 months. As an example, one Belgian retailer has been granted a 2 per cent discount on 30-days' credit, and if the business done exceeded a certain figure annually, was credited with 1 or 2 per cent additional discount, according to the firm.

GRAINS

ITALY FIXES WHEAT PRICES FOR 1920

Italy has set the following maximum prices for the 1920 crop of Italian-grown wheat: hard wheat, 80 lire a quintal (\$4.20 a bushel); soft wheat, 70 lire a quintal (\$3.67 a bushel). The maximum prices for the 1919 crop, as given in the "International Crop Report" for September, 1918, are as follows: hard wheat, 85 lire a quintal (\$4.46 a bushel); soft wheat, 75 lire a quintal (\$3.94 a bushel).

SALES OF AUSTRALIAN WHEAT

The Canadian "Weekly Bulletin" for July 14, 1919, stated that the Australian Wheat Board has sold 795,573 bushels of wheat to neutral countries at an average price, f.o.b., of \$1.51 per bushel.

BELGIAN AGENT FOR GRAIN, SEEDS, AND PRODUCE

A Belgian residing in London desires to get in touch with exporters of grain, flour, seeds, and produce. If interested, ask for report "ac."

Exports of Foreign Rice* and Beans from the
United States during June, 1919

Exported to--	Cleared rice		Beans	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Pounds		Bushels	
Belgium	----	\$ ---	1,741	\$ 9,620
Denmark	78,650	6,350	---	---
France	----	---	15,905	91,086
Norway	109,760	11,196	187	700
Russia in Europe	100,800	8,699	---	---
Spain	----	---	93,547	565,397
Sweden	----	---	4,917	19,313
England	8,859,942	825,143	11,166	66,505
Canada	1,126,415	56,941	1,001	3,456
Guatemala	13,943	1,251	5	12
Honduras	6,360	690	1	3
Nicaragua	109,780	6,655	---	---
Mexico	232,995	17,400	40	151
Jamaica	80,000	5,600	---	---
Trinidad and Tobago	34,500	2,643	---	---
Other British West Indies...	85,672	7,027	---	---
Cuba	6,149,265	453,526	8,597	34,667
Dominican Republic	587,943	46,096	18	111
Haiti	121,975	7,994	---	---
Colombia	1,663,704	119,072	---	---
French Guiana	23,524	2,016	---	---
Peru	95,500	6,280	---	---
Venezuela	105,000	8,336	---	---
French Africa	3,360	336	---	---
Spanish Africa	22,400	2,240	---	---
All others	5,301	444	479	2,742
Total	19,621,739	\$1,595,935	137,604	\$793,763

*Exports of uncleaned rice: Denmark, 44,800 pounds, valued at \$4,032. Exports of rice flour, meal, and broken rice: Canada, 160 pounds, valued at \$16.00; and Mexico, 460 pounds, valued at \$45.00.

OILS AND OILSEEDS

PRICE OF SOY BEANS INCREASES IN MANCHURIA

The "Manchuria Daily News," Dairen, for May 28, 1919, stated that, owing to large exports to Europe, the price of soy beans advanced 33-1/3 per cent from May 15 to May 27. The beans are being sent mainly to Italy and Germany, 44,800,000 pounds having been contracted for.

This rise in the price has affected the price of soy-bean oil, of which the United States imported 336,824,646 pounds, valued at \$32,827,460 during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.

On July 30 a shipment consisting of 3,600 tons of oil cake was exported to Denmark from New York.

LINSEED SITUATION IN ARGENTINA AND INDIA

(From The London Grain, Seed, and Oil Reporter for June 13, 1919)

The "Times of Argentina" states that it is specially convinced that linseed will see a great augmentation, for the fine prices which have prevailed of late have influenced the growers to place more land under linseed. It is very easy, however, to establish overproduction, for the demand of the world is not very large. If Argentina produces over one million tons next year, the value will fall to below the prewar level, which was somewhere in the neighborhood of \$12.00 per 100 kilos (\$5.26 per cwt.)

Further cables to hand the past few days show the linseed crop in five provinces of India (Punjab, United Provinces, Bombay and Sind, Bihar and Orissa, and Bengal) have collectively this season produced 193,000 tons, which compares very unfavorably with the corresponding total last year of 396,000 tons. (The other two linseed-producing provinces, Central Provinces and Berar, and Hyderabad last year produced 111,000 tons.)

On July 31st 111,075 bags of linseed arrived at New York from Buenos Aires.

On August 4th 8,255 bags of linseed arrived from Argentina, and on the fifth 46,631 sacks.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

ADVANCE IN PRICES OF CONDENSED MILK IN UNITED KINGDOM

According to a cablegram for the Bureau of Markets from the American Agricultural Trade Commissioner at London, under date of August 5, the British Food Controller has established the following retail maximum prices for condensed milk, effective August 5. The previous prices were published in Reports on Foreign Markets No. 20, page 9.

New Maximum Retail Prices for Condensed Milk

Kind	Unit	Price*
Full cream:		
Sweetened	14 oz. net	\$0.263
Evaporated . . .	16 oz. net	.218
Unsweetened . .	12 oz. net	.20
Machine-skimmed .	16 oz. gross	.218

*Conversion made at the rate of exchange prevailing on August 5, when 1 pound sterling = \$4.35875.

BRITISH FOOD CONTROLLER TO REQUISITION IMPORTED CHEESE

(Cablegram from American Agricultural Trade Commissioner
Edward A. Foley, London, August 5)

The British Food Controller announced that all imported cheese except "grating" and "fancy" purchased or consigned after August 1 will be requisitioned.

FRUITS, NUTS, AND VEGETABLES

NEW ZEALAND LIFTS EMBARGO ON EXPORTATION OF POTATOES

The American Vice Consul In Charge at Auckland, New Zealand, reported on June 12 that the embargo on the export of Irish potatoes from New Zealand had been removed, with the result that the wholesale price rose from \$0.72 to \$0.73 per bushel of 60 pounds, June delivery. The Consul stated that when greater ocean tonnage becomes available, it is expected that the price will rise to \$1.04 per bushel, the selling price before exportation was restricted. Although the United States as a rule does not import potatoes from Oceania, in 1917 this country imported 22,563 bushels from Australia.

On July 23 two shipments of currants arrived at New York, one from Punta del Gada, Pireaus, containing 760,424 pounds, and the other from Patras with 1,925,275 pounds.

On July 29 a consignment of 12,139 cases of shelled walnuts arrived from France.

On August 7 the Plymouth entered from Italy with 753 casks of cherries in brine, 1,100 cases of peas, 18 tons of lupine beans, 200 bags of filberts and 763 baskets of garlic.

SUPPLY AND PRICES OF FOODSTUFFS

COMPARATIVE PRICES OF FOODSTUFFS IN BELGIUM

The average retail prices of various foodstuffs in Belgium during April, 1914, and during April, 1919, are given in the following table. These prices represent the results of the investigations of the Belgian Department of Industry, Labor, and Provisioning in all parts of Belgium, and were sent to the Department of Commerce by the American Trade Commissioner at Brussels:

Average Retail Prices* of Various Commodities in Belgium for
April, 1914 and 1919, together with the Percentage Increase

:April, :April, :Per cent::			:April, : April, : Per cent		
Articles : 1914	: 1919	:increase::	Articles: 1914	: 1919	: increase
Bread....	\$0.026:\$0.069:	165	Lard....	\$0.170: \$0.953 :	461
Coffee....	.251: .664:	165	Potatoes:	.011: .022 :	100
Eggs, each:	.019: .097:	411	Sugar....	.060: .168-.777 :	181-1,200
Butter....	.230: 1.537:	449	Rice....	.055: .155 :	182
Beef.....	.257: .950:	269	Beans....	.049: .125 :	155
Pork.....	.198: .971:	390	:	:	:

*Price given per pound except as otherwise noted.

SOURCES OF FOOD SUPPLY OF UNITED KINGDOM

(From British "National Food Journal" for July 9, 1919)

Much of the British food supply has to be obtained from other countries; therefore it is desirable to know the sources from which food supplies are obtained. To illustrate these, three tables may be given showing respectively the relation between home and imported supplies in the case of the leading foods before and during the war, the chief countries or continents from which such foods have been secured, also before and during the war, and lastly the percentage of the total supply of many foods obtained from the United Kingdom, from the other parts of the British Empire, and from foreign countries.

Domestic and Imported Supplies of Principal
Foodstuffs of United Kingdom, 1909-1913 and 1918

Commodity	1909 - 1913			1918		
	Total	Domes-	Im-	Total	Domes-	Im-
	supply	tic	ported	supply	tic	ported
	Tons	P.ct.	P.ct.	Tons	P.ct.	P.ct.
Wheat and flour	7,533,000:	21.3	78.7	7,114,000:	35.1	64.9
Total cereals	16,666,000:	37.7	62.3	15,318,000:	55.7	44.3
Total meat (exc. bacon: and hams)	2,111,000:	64.3	35.7	1,517,000:	57.8	42.2
Bacon and hams	399,000:	31.3	68.7	673,000:	10.6	89.4
Butter	334,000:	37.7	62.3	182,000:	56.6	43.4
Cheese	158,000:	25.3	74.7	159,000:	25.8	74.2
Margarine	112,000:	50.8	49.2	254,000:	94.1	5.9
Sugar	1,814,000:	---	100.0	1,306,000:	---	100.0
Potatoes	7,077,000:	96.3	3.7	9,274,000:	99.4	0.6

Sources of Imported Supply of Certain Principal
Foodstuffs of United Kingdom, 1913 and 1918

Source	Wheat and flour		Total meat (exc. bacon and hams)		Bacon and hams		Sugar		Dairy produce	
	1913	1918	1913	1918	1913	1918	1913	1918	1913	1918
	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per
	cent	cent	cent	cent	cent	cent	cent	cent	cent	cent
Europe	5.0	--	6.2	--	49.0	0.2	76.8	1.1	74.6	12.6
United States ..	34.7	52.3	1.6	31.2	44.9	83.7	0.2	0.4	0.2	37.8
Canada	22.5	25.1	0.1	5.0	5.8	15.2	--	--	10.4	20.6
South America ..	12.9	15.5	54.9	38.4	--	--	1.7	3.8	0.6	4.5
Australasia	8.7	4.6	35.5	22.5	--	--	--	--	11.3	22.2
Other countries:	16.2	2.5	0.7	2.9	0.3	0.9	21.3	*94.7	2.9	2.3
Total (1,000	6,126	4,632	878	660	286	601	1,959	1,306	621	360
Imports (tons										

*Principally Cuba and Java.

Sources of Supply in 1913, Distinguishing
between Home Production, Supplies from Other Parts
of the Empire, and Supplies from Foreign Countries

Commodity	Other :			Commodity	Other :		
	British:Foreign ::				British:Foreign ::		
	United Kingdom:	possessions:	countries:		United Kingdom:	possessions:	countries:
	Per cent:	Per cent:	Per cent:		Per cent:	Per cent:	Per cent:
Wheat and flour:	20	37	43	Milk:			
Rice	--	59	41	Fresh.....	100	--	--
Barley	57	12	31	Condensed..	46	--	--
Oats	76	3	21	Butter	38	13	49
Maize	--	1	99	Cheese.....	25	60	15
Total meat (exc.				Margarine...	51	--	49
bacon and hams	64	13	23	Potatoes....	94	1	5
Bacon and hams..	31	4	65	Sugar	--	4	96
Lard	21	3	76	Tea	--	86	14
Fish	81	6	13	Coffee	--	11	89

Such variety in the sources of supply and the seasons of importation as that shown or implied in these tables involves the existence of a vast and intricate trade machinery if the different articles are to be obtained in adequate quantities at a cheap rate. Excessive stocks have to be avoided, and knowledge of what is on the way and what is still to be shipped has to be brought to bear in order to prevent great fluctuations in price. But this means skill and experience, which can only be secured by specialization and by the development of different branches of business dealing with particular articles.

Most articles of food, it must be remembered, vary greatly in quality, and the cost of production of these various qualities differs. During the war, of course, some of these matters had to be disregarded. Supplies of some kind and of some quality had to be secured, and stocks had to be built up to an unusual level in order to safeguard the nation from the suffering which would have followed on any great or continued scarcity.

LIVESTOCK AND MEATS

PRICES OF MEAT IN CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY

According to the "Norwegian Commercial and Shipping Gazette" for June, 1919, at the present time about one-half of the meat consumed in Christiania is of foreign origin. During one week in May 650 carcasses of beef arrived at Christiania. Of these 40 were from Sweden, 168 from Denmark, and 122 from America. All varieties of meat still enjoy a very brisk sale, but there is especially keen competition among the purchasers of beef, for which the maximum price of \$0.51 per pound fixed by the Government is paid for the best quality, down to \$0.49 for the inferior grades. The stock received is easily disposed of day by day.

The municipal store, which does not deal in Norwegian meat, sells American cold-storage meat and Danish meat at the following prices: Ham, \$0.475 and \$0.57 per pound; steak, \$0.51 and \$0.62, respectively.

Eggs sell at \$1.28 per dozen, and there are very few of them to be had.

On the livestock market good, broken horses cost about \$1,072.

EXHIBITORS OF SWINE AT SAO PAULO, BRAZIL, LIVESTOCK EXHIBITION

A list of the exhibitors of swine at the State Livestock Exhibition held at Sao Paulo, Brazil, April 21-30, has been received from the American Consul at Sao Paulo. Copies may be obtained upon application to the Bureau of Markets by asking for report 121933.

WOOL AND HIDES

CANADA RESTRICTS EXPORTS ON HIDES

According to the Canadian War Mission the Dominion Government has placed an export embargo on hides and skins because of the high prices prevailing in the domestic markets.

DECONTROL OF HIDES BY AUSTRALIA

Hides and leather have been released from Government control in Australia. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, the United States was a large buyer of Australian hides and skins, our imports amounting to 3,279,729 pounds. Nearly two-thirds of these imports were sheepskins. "By the new arrangement", says the American Consul General at Sydney, in a report to the Department of State, dated May 19, 1919, "it is said a free market for all hides is to be established immediately, and hides, formerly sold at auction, will continue thus to be sold, but tanners will at all times be allowed to take the hides at the last bid. All meat-works' and other hides are to be exempt from auction, but they must be submitted to the tanners before they are sold for export. A published report of the Proclamation says further:

" 'All hides that have not usually been sold at auction must be offered to tanners by notification to the secretary of the Master Tanners' Association that such hides are available 48 hours before being offered elsewhere. Before so notifying the association, the sellers have the right to sell privately to those clients to whom they have been accustomed to sell in this way. Shippers buying from tanners must state the fact, and before export is permitted the Customs authorities must be satisfied that tanners and boot manufacturers have had an opportunity of acquiring their supplies of hides and leather. Customs inspectors will supervise the export of hides, and shippers have to make a statutory declaration that hides have been offered to tanners.' "

On August 7 the Steamship Cate arrived at New York from Sydney with a cargo consisting of 10,403 bales of greasy wool.

COTTON AND SILK

GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF EGYPTIAN COTTON CEASES

According to a cablegram from the American Consul at Alexandria, Egypt, dated August 1, the control and purchase of Egyptian cotton crop by special commission ceased on July 31. Trading on the local exchange in cotton futures was resumed on August 1, when the closing price was \$62.20 per cantar (equivalent to \$311 per bale of 500 pounds) for November delivery. This is \$20 per cantar or \$100 per bale higher than the purchase price of the commission for spot.

Shipments of Egyptian cotton to the United States during 1919 aggregated 82,000 Egyptian bales of 750 pounds.

DEVELOPMENT OF COTTON AND SILK INDUSTRIES IN CHINA

According to information furnished by the British Consul at Nanking, China, and quoted in the Indian Trade Journal for May 16, 1919, cotton cultivation is being extended in northern Kiangpei. Province of Szechwan, and experiments are being made in Haichow, Province of Kiangsu, partly with American seeds. From the amount being invested at the present time in the cotton-spinning industry, \$1,000,000 in one establishment in Pootung and \$500,000 in another in Changchow, with further investments contemplated, the Consul stated that the growing of cotton is destined to become an important industry in China.

Special attention is also being given to sericulture in Chinkiang, Yangchow, and Haichow, cities in Kiangsu Province, in which there is rich waste land suited to the growing of mulberries.

Nanking University is conducting experiments to improve the breed of the silkworm, and in order to expand or introduce the industry throughout the province, each district has been ordered to start a training establishment. A serious obstacle to the growth of the industry, however, is the arbitrary limitation of the number of associations of buyers in each district, which prevents the silkworm breeders from disposing of their cocoons to the best advantage and thus tends to restrict supplies.

IMPORTS OF CORN AND CHEESE INTO NEW YORK DURING WEEK ENDED AUGUST 9

On August 4th 230,517 bushels of corn arrived at New York from Argentina. On August 6th two shipments, amounting to 328,157 bushels were entered. Total for week ended August 9th 558,674 bushels. Total since January 1st 4,571,372 bushels.

Eighty-five cases of dry cheese amounting to 11,389 pounds arrived at New York on August 7 from Spain.

MOVEMENT OF GRAIN TO SEABOARD FOR EXPORT

North Atlantic ports		South Atlantic and Gulf ports		
: Quantity (bushels)	:	: Quantity (bushels)	:	
: week ended --	:	Port	: week ended --	
: Aug. 5	: July 30	:	: Aug. 5	: July 29
Received in	:	New Orleans	3,343,455	3,007,896
elevator....	4,854,894: 3,613,016	Port Arthur	Empty	Empty
Clearances...	5,509,240: 2,868,897	Texas City	do	do
Total in ele-	:	Galveston	1,064,639	809,651
vator at end:	:	Total....	4,408,104	3,817,527
of week.....	10,013,653: 10,280,209	:	:	:

As indicating the export shipping situation, there is given below the total number of carloads of export freight on hand at the seaboard awaiting clearance, exclusive of bulk grain and coal:

Ports	Quantity (carloads) for week ended--	
	August 6	July 30
At North Atlantic ports	19,819	21,991
At South Atlantic and Gulf ports....	11,463	11,737
At Pacific coast ports	2,563	2,811
Total	33,845	36,539

Exports of Meats and Meat Products from
New York City During Week Ended August 9*

(Compiled by Bureau of Markets at New York Custom House)

Commodity	Weekly exports: Total since July 1	
Beef:	Pounds	Pounds
Fresh or frozen	8,721,285	15,114,047
Canned and pickled	1,329,288	6,794,538
Lamb and mutton	10,290	15,297
Pork:		
Fresh or frozen	374,764	3,153,832
Dry, salt, and pickled ...	14,708,564	57,027,129
Bacon, hams, and shoulders	6,979,926	50,767,813
Sausage	115,255	1,304,472
Poultry and game	4,590	253,956
Lard and lard compounds ...	8,701,244	55,281,142

*Gross weights given. Manifests pending examination 52. On August 7 a total of 2,764,736 pounds of fresh or frozen beef was exported to Belgium, while on July 31 quantities of beef totaling 2,017,106 and 3,201,027 pounds, were shipped to the Netherlands and Sweden, respectively. Over 6,000,000 pounds of dry, salt, and pickled pork have been consigned to the Netherlands in the past few weeks, and are included in the total. On August 5 a shipment of 420 horses was made to France, and on the 6th 126 head of cattle were sent to Belgium.

Exports of Hay, Grain, and Dairy Products from New York
City During Week Ended August 9.

(Compiled by Bureau of Markets at New York Custom House)

HAY AND GRAINS*

Destination:	Wheat (bu.)	Flour (bbl.)	Oats (bu.)	Barley (bu.)	Malt (bu.)	Barley (bu.)	Rye (bu.)	Hay (lb.)
Belgium.....	---	---	---	---	---	3,950	---	---
France	---	18,921	---	---	---	---	---	---
Italy	377,597	93,492	---	---	87,789	---	---	---
Scandinavia:	---	10,892	---	---	110,062	18,566	---	---
Holland.....	---	500	41,850	19,765	---	---	---	---
United Kingdom...	---	377,800	70,000	230,127	---	49,996	143,424	---
Near East...	---	---	---	---	2,073	---	---	---
Central America...	---	100	---	---	---	---	---	---
South America...	---	12,653	7	109	2,636	---	---	---
West Indies:	---	10,865	21,567	543	311	---	---	71,217
Miscellaneous:	---	449	---	55,323	---	---	181,254	---
Total	377,597	526,172	133,424	305,967	202,871	62,512	324,678	71,217
Total since July 1.....	1,215,215	1,383,634	2,417,738	2,154,043	978,539	484,915	489,998	861,495

*Gross weights given. Manifests pending examination: Belgium 3; France 6; Scandinavia 4; United Kingdom 18; Near East 2; Central America 3; South America 3; West Indies 3; Miscellaneous 7; Total 49.

DAIRY PRODUCTS**

Destination	Butter (pounds)	Oleo- margarine (pounds)	Cheese (pounds)	Condensed milk (lb.)	Evap'd milk (lb.)	Eggs (doz.)
Belgium	---	---	---	234,000	156,800	---
France	---	---	---	61,000	144,250	---
Italy	63,910	135	1,263	22,700	65,000	---
Scandinavia ...	---	29,699	254,084	125,043	21,600	---
United Kingdom:	2,190	32	34,200	2,418,957	2,597,265	520,140
Near East	---	---	---	259,850	---	---
Central America:	28,576	---	7,886	79,803	39,285	---
South America...	12,687	---	1,905	87,694	19,370	---
West Indies.....	101,465	176,724	81,507	851,799	245,545	12,690
Africa	---	---	---	27,000	---	---
Miscellaneous:	---	22,000	500	284,463	168,665	---
Total	208,828	228,590	381,345	4,452,314	3,457,780	532,830
Total since July 1.....	3,552,309	873,537	990,371	28,900,299	14,260,771	842,430

**Gross weights given. Manifests pending examination: Belgium 3; France 7; Scandinavia 4; United Kingdom 17; Near East 2; Central America 3; South America 4; West Indies 3; Africa 1; Miscellaneous 3; Total 52. Butter exports reported during the past week were light. One shipment of 62,230 pounds was consigned to Naples, Italy, on August 7. On the 8th 84,345 pounds of cheese were shipped to Denmark. On August 9th 72,800 pounds of Cheddar and approximately 10,000 pounds of Swiss cheese were consigned to Sweden. On July 30 a shipment of 44,897 pounds of Cheddar cheese was made to Sweden. On July 18 a total of 519,390 dozen eggs were shipped to England. Included in the miscellaneous oleomargarine column is an item of 22,000 pounds, which applies to a shipment of cocoa butter to China about the first of the month.

AUG 29 1919

EXPERIMENT STATION FILE

REPORTS ON FOREIGN MARKETS FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE BUREAU OF MARKETS FOREIGN MARKETING INVESTIGATIONS

WASHINGTON, D. C., AUGUST 21, 1919

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NOTE

UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED, CONVERSIONS OF FOREIGN PRICES INTO U. S. MONEY
HAVE BEEN MADE AT THE PAR VALUE OF THE FOREIGN MONETIES.

TRADE OPPORTUNITIES IN THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES

The Netherlands, or Dutch East Indies, presents a fertile field for American trade, or rather a continuance of the commerce developed during the war. The Dutch possessions in the East Indies include the large islands of Sumatra, Java, Celebes, and the greater part of Borneo, together with numerous small islands of the Malay Archipelago. The total area of the group is 739,559 square miles, which supports a population of 37,279,000.

Before the war the United States did not carry on a very extensive direct trade with the Netherlands East Indies, except in a few specialized commodities, the total commerce for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, amounting to only \$9,011,256.

During the war, however, this trade increased rapidly, supplanting a large part of the commerce with the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. In 1917 our total imports amounted to \$62,011,236; in 1918 to \$79,314,233. But the balance of trade was with the Netherlands East Indies, as our exports for the same years amounted to \$21,139,305 and \$19,777,504, respectively. The bulk of the imports was in agricultural products, while by far the greater part of the exports consisted of manufactured products.

Table 1 gives comparative data of the exports of agricultural products from the United States to the Dutch Indies, and Table 2 statistics of the imports.

TABLE 1. - Imports of Agricultural Products by the United States from the Netherlands East Indies for the Fiscal years ended June 30, 1914 and 1918.

(Quantities given wherever available)				
Commodity	Unit	1914	1918	
Breadstuffs:				
Farinaceous substances and preparations of, (sago, tapioca, etc.)	Value	\$ 1,035,537	\$ 2,577,221	
Rice, including rice flour, etc.	Pounds	43,781	1,523,099	
Beans, vanilla	do	1,084	---	
Cinchona bark	do	---	2,123,561	
Cocoa or cacao, crude	do	123,552	2,063,961	
Coconut meat	do	---	45,383,117	
Coffee	do	5,421,592	4,587,538	
Fibers, vegetable, and textile grasses	Tons	7,635	14,010	
Fusel oil or amylic alcohol	Pounds	---	43,529	
Gums (gamar, shellac, etc.)	Value	\$ 263,447	\$ 968,563	
Hides and skins (except fur skins)	Pounds	421,582	9,871,528	
India rubber, gutta percha, etc., unmanufactured	do	629,571	38,535,721	
Oils, vegetable, expressed	Value	\$ 2,004	\$ 5,144,020	
Seeds	do	\$ 7,472	\$ 1,222	
Spices	Pounds	2,469,490	21,813,474	
Tea	do	289,592	29,623,859	
Tea waste	do	34,005	512,898	
Tobacco, unmanufactured	do	---	4,035,362	
Wax, vegetable	do	26,294	20,149	
Woods, unmanufactured	Value	\$ 88,371	\$ 98,203	
Wool, unmanufactured	Pounds	---	18,100	

TABLE 2. - Exports of Various Agricultural Products from the United States to Netherlands East Indies for the Fiscal Years 1914 and 1918

(Quantities given wherever available)

Commodity	Unit	1914	1918
Breadstuffs	Value	----	\$ 67,870
Cocoa and chocolate	do	----	\$ 11,916
Dairy products:			
Butter	Pounds	----	3,266
Cheese	do	----	23,968
Milk, condensed	do	----	2,318,522
Fertilizers	Tons	----	1,259
Fruits and nuts:			
Fruits--			
Apples, dried	Pounds	----	45,021
Apricots, dried	do	----	39,192
Peaches, dried	do	----	5,546
Prunes	do	----	103,265
Raisins, etc.	do	----	17,931
All others, green, ripe, and dried	Value	----	\$ 6,899
Prepared or preserved ..	do	\$ 78,995	\$ 41,064
Nuts-	do	----	\$ 8,872
Meat and meat products	do	\$ 27,372	\$ 62,115
Naval stores	do	\$ 19,639	\$ 292,103
Oil, linseed	Gallons	----	168,755
Seeds	Value	----	\$ 2,068
Vegetables, canned	do	----	\$ 41,833
All other	do	----	\$ 3,856
Wood	do	----	\$ 152,627

The following excerpts from an article in the "Dutch East Indian Archipelago Fortnightly Commercial Review" brings out the changes that have occurred in the channels of trade in Java.

"Thirty years ago," according to a Dutch engineer, "there were in Java only 89 sugar factories, of which the largest had a minimum milling capacity of about 6,000 piculs (816,936 lbs.) of sugar cane per day, while the average of each of the present 211 factories is 10,060 piculs (1,369,729 lbs.) capacity. The largest has over 40,000 piculs (5,446,240 lbs.), while 14 have a milling capacity of over 20,000 piculs (2,723,120 lbs.). During the last 30 years 122 factories have been established, and there are now over twice as many as in 1887, most of them equipped with up-to-date machinery. Yet in the face of this striking increase British supplies have gradually decreased, and at present there are left only about a dozen British firms. Thirty years ago there were, as far as could be ascertained,

no German suppliers for the sugar industry in the Netherlands Indies; at the time of the outbreak of the war there were no fewer than 35.

"There are some 250 coffee estates, over 100 of these producing in big quantities and using machinery; over 200 tea factories, 100 of them with a production ranging from 400,000 pounds yearly to over 1,000,000 pounds; 79 rubber factories with a yearly capacity of over 300,000 pounds, and 150 with a capacity of about 150,000 pounds each.

"Four-fifths of the total number of the rice mills in Java are in the hands of the Chinese, who also have many of the sugar factories, some of which have a milling capacity of over 20,000 piculs (2,723,120 lbs.) per day."

In prewar times a large proportion of the commerce of the Archipelago was carried in Dutch bottoms. But during the war these vessels were not able to ply between the Netherlands and the colonies; therefore, the trade went to cargo carriers of other countries.

TABLE 3. - Ocean Freight Rates on Various Commodities from the Dutch East Indies to the Netherlands.

Commodity	Unit	Rate
Bones	Tons	\$52.26
Beans	do	76.38
Cocoa	do	78.39
Copra	do	56.28
Hides and skins	do	76.38
Coffee, in sacks	do	73.39
Cloves, in sacks	do	68.34
Oil cakes	do	80.40
Soy beans	do	76.38
Tapioca flour and sago powder	do	56.28
Coconuts	40 cu. ft.	24.12
Hides and skins packed	do	24.12
Cotton	do	24.12
Coffee, in cases	do	23.14
Cloves, in cases	do	24.12
Nutmeg, in cases	do	24.12
Coconut oil	do	20.10
Fibers and fiber stuffs	do	22.11

However, with the world-wide gradual readjustment in ocean freight rates due to the resumption of trade, the Netherlands may attempt to regain its prewar position as the principal cargo carrier to the colonies and divert as much of the commerce as possible through the mother country. The lowering of ocean freight rates is one of the principal means to this end.

The rates as fixed have been put on the same basis as those from Singapore to the United Kingdom. Table 3 gives the new rates on various agricultural commodities, compiled from the "Dutch East Indian Archipelago" for April, 1919.

Netherlands exporters will naturally endeavor to regain their former trade with the East Indies, but as their principal source of articles for export was Germany, it is doubtful whether they can obtain supplies for some time. In the meantime the United States has an excellent opportunity to maintain the splendid position in trade with the Netherlands East Indies achieved during the war, and to improve it. Our export trade in agricultural products should become very profitable.

The United States Shipping Board has furnished the Bureau of Markets with ocean freight rates on many of the commodities given in Table 3. The rates on these products have been quoted from the East Indies to both New York and San Francisco, as shown in Table 4.

TABLE 4. - Ocean Freight Rates on Various Commodities to the United States from the Netherlands East Indies

Commodity	Rate to : New York:	Unit	Rate to : San Francisco:	Unit
Breadstuffs:	:	:	:	:
Tapioca:	:	:	:	:
Flake...	\$142.10	1,400 kilos (3,086.47 lbs.)	\$ 4.42	Picul (136.156 lbs.)
Flour...	117.38	2,000 kilos (4,409.25 lbs.)	2.81	Do
Cassia.....	66.99	1 cubic meter (35.314 cu.ft.)	8.04	Do
Cinchona	:	:	:	:
bark	60.30	Do	48.24	40 cu. ft.
Cocoa	142.10	500 kilos (1,102.31 lbs.)	4.42	Picul (136.156 lbs.)
Coffee.....	130.55	800 kilos (1,763.70 lbs.)	3.22	Do
Copra	102.91	1,200 kilos (2,645.55 lbs.)	3.41	Do
Damar	55.63	1 cubic meter (35.314 cu.ft.)	4.82	Do
Hides	52.86	Do	36.18	40 cu. ft.
Nuts	52.86	Do	4.02	Picul (136.156 lbs.)
Pepper	157.03	1,500 kilos (3,306.93 lbs.)	4.02	Do
Rubber	55.88	1 cubic meter (35.314 cu. ft.)	36.13	40 cu. ft.
Tea	32.16	Do	37.78	Do

Before the war a large proportion of the trade of the Netherlands East Indies was conducted by large German houses located in the principal ports. Business was conducted chiefly with Chinese merchants, who are willing to do business with Americans, provided their usual profit is forthcoming. These Chinese merchants also carry on an extensive trade with all the smaller islands of the Archipelago.

According to a report made to the Department of Commerce, since the relaxing of import restrictions, large shipments were made from Surabaya, Java, to the United States of rubber, coconut oil, tapioca, coffee, hides and skins, guttas, and other tropical products accumulated awaiting shipping facilities. This has relieved the financial situation considerably and will facilitate the sale of American products if the export trade continues.

"Our Friends, the Americans" is the title of an editorial in the "Dutch East Indian Archipelago Fortnightly Commercial Review." This article may be taken as an index of the enviable position we have already won in commercial relations with the Dutch Indies. In part the editorial says:

"Much interest is manifested, of late, by Americans, and in particular by those of San Francisco, Los Angeles, Oakland, and Seattle, for business in, or at least business with the Dutch East Indies.

"The material results of this increased interest up till now are as follows:

"A single American bank established branch offices in Java. Some American and Dutch-American firms opened agencies in the Archipelago. A couple of American gentlemen settled at Batavia or Surabaya as importers of American goods. A fair number of American houses sent their commercial travelers to these parts. Other American firms inquired into opportunities of securing profitable relations.

"To the existing American agricultural enterprises in Sumatra a few more were added.

"In the United States Dutch East Indian products found ready markets. and Dutch Indian exports to the United States increased at a tremendous rate; American goods, American machinery, American motorcars are seen everywhere in the Archipelago.

"The Dutch East Indies, however, saw only little of American creative power, of American enterprise, and small is the amount of American capital invested in the Archipelago if compared with the abundance of American capital looking for opportunities.

"Considering what splendid possibilities there are in these parts it is a curious fact to note that the people we honor as being most efficient and keen business men did not avail themselves of these possibilities."

ESTHONIA'S NEEDS

Esthonia, a little country on the southern shores of the Gulf of Finland, formed by the partition of Russia, needs 370,000 bushels of wheat, 2,240,000 pounds of sugar, and some raw cotton, says the British "Board of Trade Journal" for July 3, 1919. Exports ready for shipment are 36,113,000 pounds of flax, and 195,248 bushels of linseed.

In 1913 Esthonia imported 166,120 bales of cotton, while 1,564,896 bushels of wheat, 1,956,120 bushels of barley, 1,612,187 bushels of rye, 23,890,400 pounds of flax, and 195,248 bushels of linseed were exported.

Before the war cheap railway rates directed the export of Russian wheat to the Southern Baltic ports Riga, Libau, Vindau. This did not allow the development of Reval, the principal seaport of Esthonia. Therefore

the imports at Reval usually exceeded the exports by more than 300 per cent, and vessels were often compelled to make their return trip in ballast, thus increasing the ocean freight rates. The realization of Esthonian independence will change this materially and will enlarge the foreign trade, especially as Reval is the nearest harbor to important Russian centers.

SUPPLY AND PRICES OF FOODSTUFFS

ITALIAN FOOD FEDERATION PURCHASES FOODSTUFFS

A National Federation of Food Associations is being formed in Italy in order to bring about a more uniform distribution of foodstuffs, according to the "Tribuna" (Rome) for June 18. Each province must subscribe to one share of 20,000 lire (\$3,860). Cities of over 500,000 inhabitants will have to take 10 shares (\$38,600). A committee of directors which has been appointed includes the Directors of the Food Associations of Rome, Milan, and Genoa.

The first transaction of the Federation was the purchase of 2,204,600 pounds of cheese from Brazil.

PRICES OF FOODSTUFFS IN ECUADOR

The average prices of various foodstuffs as reported by the American Consul General at Guayaquil on July 17, were as follows: corn, \$2.08 per bushel; wheat, \$3.22 per bushel; barley, \$2.14 per bushel; potatoes, \$0.84 per bushel.

RETAIL MARKET QUOTATIONS IN MEXICO CITY

Some recent retail prices for food products in Mexico City, according to the market reports of the newspapers, are as follows, per pound:

Starch	\$0.11	: Chick-peas	\$0.10 ¹ / ₂
Rice	0.06-2/3 to 0.15	: Peas	0.03-1/4 to 0.04-1/4
Granulated sugar	0.09-1/4 to 0.10-1/3	: Flour	0.06 to 0.06-1/2
Cube sugar	0.12-1/2 to 0.15-3/4	: Corn	0.01-1/2 to 0.01-3/4
Brown sugar	0.07-3/4	: Lard	0.38 to 0.38-1/2
Coffee	0.21-3/4 to 0.28-3/4	: Potatoes	0.03 to 0.08-3/4
Chile pepper ..	0.28-3/4 to 0.48-1/3	: Salt	\$ 0.018
Beans	0.05-3/4 to 0.07-1/2	: Wheat	0.04-1/3

-- The Mexican Review, July, 1919.

JAVA'S POSITION IN SUGAR TRADE

In view of the reported reduced world's supply of beet sugar, the following statistics in regard to the exports of cane sugar from Java will be of interest, as Java produces about one-seventh of the world's supply of cane sugar. The table was compiled from data given in the "Dutch East Indian Archipelago Fortnightly Commercial Review:"

Exports of Sugar (First Runnings) by Java, 1917 - 1919

(In tons of 2,204.6 pounds)				
Destination	Entire year		January and February	
	1918	1917	1919	1918
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Great Britain	75,061:	302,225:	111,969 :	42,166
Other European countries	44,854:	44,476:	22,563 :	10,580
United States	7,724:	----	7,452 :	----
Canada	20,784:	----	----	----
France	----	----	----	----
Egypt, and Port Said for orders:	49,089:	21,650:	2,848 :	8,341
British India	375,347:	321,041:	52,297 :	91,689
Straits Settlements	196,578:	199,076:	18,912 :	7,521
Siam	769:	25,409:	----	62
Hongkong	292,526:	142,005:	41,856 :	28,044
China	15,446:	1,723:	15,569 :	256
Japan	354,390:	73,243:	93,290 :	7,435
Australia	6,103:	21,141:	22,583 :	----
All others	62,767:	12,669:	15,237 :	47
Total	1,501,438:	1,164,658:	404,576 :	196,241

It will be noted from the foregoing table that Australia imports widely varying quantities of sugar. It is stated that Australia purchases sugar from Java only when the crop of Queensland and New South Wales falls below normal. According to a report of the American Consul at New Castle, Australia, to the Department of State, under date of June 27, 1919, the cane-sugar yield of both Queensland and New South Wales is estimated to be about 188,000 tons for the 1919 crop, or 112,000 tons below the normal production of 300,000 tons. Consequently it is expected that Australia will draw heavily on Java to meet domestic needs.

Detailed estimates from commercial sources of the world's production of sugar as published in "Commerce Reports" for August 8, 1919, show that, while the supply of cane sugar is slightly greater than the average of the past five years, the beet-sugar crop is much reduced. The estimates for the 1918-19 world's sugar crops are as follows: cane sugar, 12,010,544 tons; beet sugar, 4,339,856 tons. Production of Java, 1,669,637 tons.

With regard to the supply it should be borne in mind also that, according to the American Minister at Habana, a bill has been introduced into the Cuban Congress for the control of the Cuban sugar supply with a view to maintaining or increasing the price of the largest crop on record, 4,000,000 tons.

PROBABLE RESTRICTION ON EXPORT OF COFFEE FROM ECUADOR

According to a report from the American Consul General at Guayaquil, Ecuador, dated July 17, the Government may prohibit the exportation of coffee, as this year's crop will be sufficient for domestic consumption only. It is stated that the 1919 crop is but 5 to 10 per cent of last year's crop; the price consequently has risen to \$0.30 per pound, f.o.b. Guayaquil.

GRAINS

ITALY REQUISITIONS GRAIN CROPS

The Italian Government has requisitioned the wheat, barley, and rye crops under the same conditions as in 1918, according to the "Economista d'Italia" for June 26. Farmers will deliver the amounts requisitioned to the various centers and will be paid the transportation expense at a fixed rate per kilometer (0.62 mile).

FIXED PRICE OF CANADIAN WHEAT, 1919 CROP

According to the Canadian War Mission, Washington, the Canadian Wheat Board will buy all wheat at \$2.15 per bushel, based on No. 1 Northern Spring Wheat at Port William, Canada, the wheat to be sold in open market, and the profit, if any, less expenses of sale, to be returned to the producer.

DAMAGE TO CANADIAN GOVERNMENT ELEVATOR WILL HAMPER MOVEMENT OF GRAIN

(From the American Consul at Niagara Falls, Canada, August 11, 1919)

On August 9 the Canadian Government Grain Elevator at Port Colborne, at the Lake Erie entrance to the Welland Canal, was seriously damaged by an explosion caused by spontaneous combustion. The elevator which has a capacity of 2,000,000 bushels handles grain from both Canada and the United States.

It will take a year before this elevator can be put in operation again; consequently the movement of grain will be hampered greatly, as it was estimated that 30,000,000 bushels of Canadian wheat would pass through the elevator.

The movement of American wheat had already begun, as the harvest in this country is earlier than that in Canada, and from 350,000 to 400,000 bushels were stored in the elevator at the time of the explosion. Most of this will be saved, provided the weather continues dry.

HONGKONG RICE SITUATION

(From American Consul General at Hongkong, June 4, 1919)

"It is now anticipated that, although the stocks of rice in Hongkong are very low and the price of the grain is constantly on the rise, an absolute embargo on shipments of the grain will not have to be placed by the Hongkong Government. The Government has announced that there have been heavier shipments of the grain to Australia than usual and that further shipments in that direction will be limited to quantities commensurate with the shipments of last year. In fact, the whole policy of the Hongkong Government at the present time in the matter is to limit shipments to quantities commensurate with the shipments made various countries last year. Under this arrangement further shipments will be permitted to the United States and the Philippines and to most of the Central and South American countries, as well as to China and Siberia. But no further shipments will be allowed to Europe out of present stocks. It is anticipated that by following this policy closely the Colonial Government will be able to tide over affairs until the new crop grain is in the market.

"Shipments of rice from Saigon this year up to the first day of May amounted to only 315,501 tons as compared with 486,945 tons in the same period of 1918. Shipments from Hongkong to the United States are continuing in spite of the increasing prices, although apparently the limit has about been reached."

The importation of paddy or seed rice into the United States is prohibited. (See Reports on Foreign Markets No. 20, page 10.)

LIVESTOCK AND MEATS

BRITISH GOVERNMENT RESUMES CONTROL OF PORK PRODUCTS

The British Government has resumed the control and purchase of pork products, according to a cablegram, dated August 9, from Mr. Edward A. Foley, Agricultural Trade Commissioner at London.

SHORTAGE OF HOGS IN DENMARK

That a shortage of hogs but a surplus of cattle exists in Denmark is indicated by an article in the "Svensk Handelstidning" (Stockholm) for June 11, 1919, a translation of which has been received by the Department of Commerce from the American Trade Commissioner at Stockholm. The article says in part:

"Not only has all exportation of pork ceased, but Denmark is also unable to supply the home demand. The situation of Danish agriculture is critical, its power of production has decreased to what it was a generation ago, and valuable trade connections have been lost.

"There are prospects of exporting cattle to Germany, and a firm in Bremen is at present negotiating to buy 1,000 head of cattle at the high price of \$0.25⁴ per pound live weight.

The transaction is being arranged by a financial institution in Copenhagen and is likely to be carried through, though the Entente release of food supplies to Germany does not comprise cattle."

Recent reports from the American Consul at Odense show that numbers of cattle are being sold weekly at the market there for export to Germany.

PRICES OF CATTLE IN BELGIUM

The 5,000 head of cattle purchased by the Belgian Minister of Supply from Canada were sold at \$30.60 per cwt., chiefly to the Communal Stores, says the "Independence" (Antwerp) for June 25:

The selling prices for cattle in Brussels from June 16 to 21 were as follows:

Animal	: Prices per cwt., live weight :			: Prices per cwt., dressed :		
	: Grade 1 :	: Grade 2 :	: Grade 3 :	: Grade 1 :	: Grade 2 :	: Grade 3 :
Oxen	\$39.40	\$30.60	\$21.90	\$65.70	\$57.00	\$41.60
Bulls	39.40	30.60	21.90	63.60	54.80	41.60
Cows	39.40	30.60	21.90	65.70	57.00	41.60

DAIRY PRODUCTS

THE BUTTER SUPPLY OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

"The resumption of imports of Danish butter after a considerable period, during which only comparatively infinitesimal quantities have reached us, marks the beginning of the revival of a formerly extensive branch of our import trade. Before the war we imported 448,000,000 pounds of butter annually, three-fourths of which was from Denmark, Sweden, Finland, etc., and the remaining one-fourth from British possessions. Even as recently as 1916 more than 50 per cent of our imports came from Denmark, only to dwindle to 33 per cent in 1917, and to less than 3 per cent in 1918. Recently we have been drawing 158,000,000 pounds a year from British colonies, etc., included in an aggregate import of 180,838,000 pounds last year. This total, less than half of a prewar year, however, is quite inadequate to meet our requirements. It is equal to only 4 pounds per head of the population per annum, and with home production estimated at 4,480,000 pounds per week, gives a total average of 9 pounds per head per annum, as against 17 pounds, the prewar consumption.

"The great increase in margarine production has helped to save the situation, the consumption of this article having increased from $8\frac{1}{2}$ pounds to at least 15 pounds. Butter and margarine together would give a present consumption of 24 pounds, against $25\frac{1}{2}$ pounds prewar, and shows how well the "fat" ration of the people has been maintained in spite of all difficulties. There is, however, room for more butter, and providing that the price is not unreasonable, a good demand for it is certain, notwithstanding the improvement in the manufacture of margarine, which, by the way, owing to the heavy advance in edible oils, is growing dearer, and likely to continue to do so between now and the end of the year." - The Economist, London.

During the fiscal year 1914 the United States exported to the United Kingdom 721,520 pounds of butter and 67,503 pounds of oleomargarine and imitation butter. During the fiscal year 1918 our exports of butter had increased to 13,932,559 pounds of butter and 103,363 pounds of oleomargarine and imitation butter. For the first six months of the present year 17,347,666 pounds of butter have been exported to the United Kingdom. The United States also exported 1,159,651 pounds of oleomargarine during the January-June period of this year, or more than a million pounds above the total amount exported during the fiscal year 1918.

As stated in Reports on Foreign Markets No. 12, page 8, Argentina has also been a heavy exporter of butter to Great Britain during the present year. From January to March, inclusive, nearly 13,000,000 pounds of butter were sent to the United Kingdom.

DANISH BUTTER FACES SEVERE COMPETITION IN ENGLAND

The dairy industry of Denmark is gradually recovering from the stagnation caused by the war, and that country is reaching forth again for markets in which to place her exportable surplus of butter. Now that milk production is increasing, and the use of margarine becoming more prevalent, Denmark expects to regain its prewar position in the exportation of dairy products.

However, new markets probably will have to be established, according to the Chairman of the Danish Dairy Unions' Common Organization. In a recent speech, excerpts of which have been received from the American Commercial Attache at Copenhagen, the chairman, an authority on the dairy industry, stated that --

"Denmark had a sure market for butter in England before the war. Considerable quantities were also sold to Austria, and toward the last America began to buy. All these trade connections, however, have been destroyed by the war.

"On the English market Danish butter will probably have to count on a serious competition with English margarine, for which people formerly had a traditional dislike. War, however, has overcome that prejudice, as butter rationing in England reduced the weekly consumption per individual to 1-3/4 gunces. The hospitals are regular customers at the margarine factories, and while one factory represented the bulk of the margarine production before the war, there are now a great number of English margarine factories, which not only cover home consumption, but also give a considerable export surplus. A pound of margarine is now sold at about 60 ore (\$0.16) in England.* It will therefore not be easy for Danish butter to compete with such a cheap product, as the price fixed for Danish butter in England is \$0.555 per pound. At

*On July 15 the British Food Controller stated that: "Margarine is cheaper here than in any other European country. Sixty per cent of the total margarine is sold at 1s. (\$0.243) per pound, but it has been arranged that the maximum price of 85 per cent of manufactured margarine for the next four months shall not exceed 1s. 2d. (\$0.28). This is done by arrangement with the traders."

the same time Germany will pay \$0.756 per pound for Danish butter, which is more than can be obtained in either England or Sweden."

Previous reference was made to the dairy situation in Denmark in Reports on Foreign Markets No. 14, page 10.

WOOL AND HIDES

REPORTS ON FIFTH SERIES OF LONDON WOOL AUCTIONS

(Special reports for the Bureau of Markets
from American Consul General at London)

The fifth series of wool auctions opened on August 11. The catalogs comprised about 7,000 bales. The selection left much to be desired, burry clips being prevalent. With home purchases somewhat reserved, most of the lots fell to French buyers. Merino wools showed no material change in prices from the last auctions. Both fine and medium grades of crossbreds were about 5 per cent higher. However, the coarser grades sold at the same prices down to 5 per cent cheaper. Participation in these sales has now been extended to America, Japan, and all neutral countries.

The program for the London auctions during the remainder of the present year has been revised as follows: sixth series, September 15 to October 3; seventh series, October 20 to November 7; eighth series, November 24 to December 12.

At the wool auctions of the 12th the home buyers were more active, and there were liberal purchases by France. American competition was noticeable among the finer grades. The best Victorian greasy crossbreds realized 44d. (\$0.79). New Zealand medium and lower grades ranged from 19 to 38d. (\$0.34 to \$0.68). A good line of 600 bales of New Zealand scoured crossbreds brought 51d. (\$0.919) for half-bred combing wools. Another scoured clip containing attractive parcels of merino fleece reached 60d. (\$1.08) with pieces bringing 51d. (\$0.919). Victorian merino lamb's wool ranged from 28 to 39d. (\$0.50 to \$0.70), and greasy comebacks from 22 to 45½d. (\$0.396 to \$0.819). The total offerings consisted of 4,000 bales.

At the wool auctions of the 13th 4,700 bales were offered. Sydney provided over 1,000 bales of greasy merino clips, and the finer grades, sold chiefly to American buyers, ranged from 50 to 58½d. (\$0.90 to \$1.06). These prices represented a 5 per cent advance as compared with the closing rates of the last series. New Zealand scoured and greasy crossbreds brought up to 60 and 3½d. (\$1.08 and \$0.60), respectively.

On the 14th 5,000 bales were offered. The bidding by American and Continental buyers was active at firm prices. Coarse greasy crossbreds which were 5 per cent easier at the opening are now selling on a par with last series. New Zealand offerings of 3,500 bales of good lines of scoured crossbreds and pieces were actively contested for. The best realized 66 and 53d. (\$1.18 and \$0.948) per pound, respectively. A varied selection

*Conversion made at the rates of exchange prevailing on day of sale:
August 11 one pound sterling = \$4.32; August 12, \$4.325; August 13, \$4.3225;
August 14, \$4.315.

of Australian wool included Sydney choice scoured merino clips, which ranged from 66½ to 74d. (\$1.19 to \$1.32) per pound.

The Ministry of Munitions announced the relaxing of restrictions on the purchases of 46's quality crossbreds and under. The trade can now purchase for export, subject to license, lots of greasy, scoured, slipes, carbonizing merinos, and scoured and greasy crossbreds.

ARGENTINE EXPORTS OF SHEEPSKINS INCREASE

Argentina has exported 9,322 bales of sheepskins during the first five months of this year, or more than double the quantity shipped during the same period in 1918, when 4,558 bales were exported. The total exports of sheepskins during 1918 amounted to 16,191 bales, which was less than half the quantity exported in 1915, 1916, or 1917. During 1918 more than 26 per cent of our total imports of sheepskins came from Argentina. (1 bale = 881.84 pounds.)

COTTON

COTTON INDUSTRY OF CZECHO-SLOVAKIA UNDER GOVERNMENT CONTROL

The Ministry of Trade at Prague established a Syndicate of Control in connection with the cotton industry, says the "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung." It will be the duty of the syndicate to supervise the import and export of cotton and cotton waste, to issue import and export permits and to arrange for an equitable distribution of the raw materials throughout the cotton industry.

SPAIN PERMITS EXPORT OF COTTON WASTE

On August 9 the American Consul in Charge at Barcelona, Spain, cabled to the Department of State that a Spanish royal order of August 5 authorizes the export from Spain of cotton waste under permit from the official cotton committee.

IMPORTERS OF RAW COTTON IN BELGIUM

A list of the importers of raw cotton in Belgium has been received from the American Consul at Brussels. Copies may be obtained upon application to the Bureau of Markets by asking for report 121666 Belgium.

IMPORTS OF MEAT AND CORN INTO NEW YORK FOR WEEK ENDED AUGUST 16

On August 11 a shipment consisting of 39 barrels of pickled beef, weighing 9,750 pounds arrived at New York from South America. Total since July 1st, 105,753 pounds.

On August 13 a cargo of corn amounting to 81,200 bushels entered the port from Argentina. Total since July 1st, 2,275,922 bushels.

MOVEMENT OF GRAIN TO SEABOARD FOR EXPORT

North Atlantic ports		South Atlantic and Gulf ports	
: Quantity (bushels)	::	: Quantity (bushels)	
: week ended--	::	: Port	: week ended--
: August 13	: August 6	:	: August 12 : August 5
Received in	:	: New Orleans	: 3,665,742 : 3,343,465
elevator ..	: 6,669,001 : 4,854,894	: Port Arthur	: Empty : Empty
Clearances ..	: 5,229,685 : 5,509,240	: Texas City	: do : do
Total in ele-	:	: Galveston	: 1,367,103 : 1,064,639
vator at end:	:	:	:
of week ...	: 11,167,161 : 10,013,658	: Total	: 5,032,845 : 4,408,104

As indicating the export shipping situation, there is given below the total number of carloads of export freight on hand at the seaboard awaiting clearance, exclusive of bulk grain and coal:

Ports	Quantity (carloads) for week ended--	
	August 13	August 6
At North Atlantic ports	18,951	19,819
At South Atlantic and Gulf ports :	10,308	11,463
At Pacific coast ports	2,020	2,563
Total	31,279	33,845

Exports of Meats and Meat Products from New York City During Week Ended August 16*

(Compiled by Bureau of Markets at New York Custom House)

Commodity	Weekly exports	Total since July 1
Beef:	Pounds	Pounds
Fresh or frozen	4,670,987	19,785,034
Canned and pickled	673,734	7,468,272
Lamb and mutton	56	15,353
Pork:		
Fresh or frozen	210,482	3,364,314
Dry, salt, and pickled	7,117,872	64,145,001
Bacon, hams, and shoulders..	3,444,954	53,812,767
Sausage	228,469	1,532,941
Poultry and game	305,075	559,041
Lard and lard compounds	7,390,614	62,671,756

*Gross weights given. Manifests pending examination 55. On August 14th 3,425,353 pounds of beef were shipped to the Netherlands. The following quantities of meats were shipped to Hamburg, Germany, on August 16: 2,785,644 pounds of dry, salt, and pickled pork; 95,866 pounds of bacons, hams, and shoulders; and 2,688,071 pounds of lard. On the 13th 24 live mules were shipped to the West Indies, and on the 14th 116 horses to Belgium.

Exports of Wheat, Flour, Oats, Barley, Malt, Rye, and Hay
City During Week Ended August 16

(Compiled by Bureau of Markets at New York Custom House)

HAY AND GRAINS*								
Destination	Wheat (bu.)	Flour (bbl.)	Oats (bu.)	Barley (bu.)	Malt (bu.)	Barley Malt (bu.)	Rye (bu.)	Hay (lb.)
Belgium	270,116	----	269,620	61,958	----	----	----	----
France	----	5,371	----	----	----	----	----	----
Italy	----	181,583	----	----	26,143	----	----	----
United Kingdom	39,940	207,920	123,108	309,979	----	74,406	----	----
Near East	----	31,379	----	----	----	----	----	----
Central America	----	150	----	----	----	----	----	----
South America	----	6,528	100	----	15,151	35,960	----	3,056
West Indies	----	48,041	18,547	----	----	----	----	7,117
Africa	----	3,727	----	----	----	----	----	----
Miscellaneous	----	1,541	----	----	----	----	----	----
Total	310,056	486,040	411,375	371,937	41,294	110,366	----	10,170
Total since July 1	1,525,271	1,869,674	2,829,113	2,525,980	1,019,833	595,281	489,998	311,667

*Gross weights given. Manifests pending examination: Belgium 3; France 11; Italy 1; Scandinavia 4; United Kingdom 15; Near East 1; Central America 3; South America 3; West Indies 4; Miscellaneous 8; Total 56. During the past week 29,711 bushels of corn were exported to the West Indies, making the total exports of corn from the Port of New York since July 1st 51,050 bushels.

DAIRY PRODUCTS**						
Destination	Butter (pounds)	Condensed milk (pounds)	Cheese (pounds)	Condensed milk (lb.)	Evaporated milk (lb.)	Eggs (cases)
Belgium	----	22,422	----	289,205	1,682,277	----
France	----	----	----	27,000	101,338	----
Scandinavia	50	----	31,729	----	32,500	----
United Kingdom	----	151,850	104	8,170,729	7,525,369	19,890
Near East	----	----	7,920	178,800	209,500	----
Central America	4,710	----	2,843	7,594	----	----
South America	34,884	849	5,996	195,284	309,536	----
West Indies	79,906	29,564	31,402	349,688	86,850	900
Africa	2,142	100	1,586	5,535	11,205	----
Miscellaneous	372	62,336	84	114,649	272,486	----
Total	122,064	267,121	81,664	9,338,484	10,231,061	20,790
Total since July 1	3,674,373	1,140,658	1,072,035	38,238,783	24,491,832	263,280

**Gross weights given. Manifests pending examination: Belgium 3; France 10; Italy 1; Scandinavia 4; United Kingdom 15; Near East 1; Central America 3; South America 5; West Indies 4; Miscellaneous 8; Total 55. Included in the shipments of milk to the United Kingdom are 3,434,880 pounds of condensed, and 5,447,720 pounds of evaporated milk, shipped on July 25, consigned to England "for orders". Over 200,000 pounds of condensed milk were exported to Egypt and 7,920 pounds of cheese to Greece.

REPORTS ON FOREIGN MARKETS FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

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WASHINGTON, D. C., AUGUST 28, 1919

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Australian Embargo Continued		Products, Hay, Grain, and Dairy	
Against American Apples	8	Products, from New York for Week	
		Ended August 23	15
DAIRY PRODUCTS		Imports of Meat, Dairy, and Grain	
Prospects for Increased Egg		Products into New York for Week	
Trade with United Kingdom	9	Ended August 23	17
Insufficient Supply of Imported			
Butter in United Kingdom	10		

NOTE

UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED, CONVERSIONS OF FOREIGN PRICES INTO U. S. MONEY
HAVE BEEN MADE AT THE PAR VALUE OF THE FOREIGN MONEYS.

BRITISH FOOD CONTROLLER ANALYZES FOOD SITUATION

The food situation of the United Kingdom was analyzed by the British Food Controller at a meeting of representatives of the British Press on July 15. The following excerpts dealing with the control of foodstuffs this fall and winter will be of interest to the American trade:

"There is a unanimous call, not only for the continuance of food control, but for its reimposition on those commodities from which it has been lifted. I ascribe this demand on the part of the public and the press for the continuance of control to three causes: firstly, to the popular disappointment that since the end of the war prices have not fallen as largely as it had been generally hoped they would; secondly, to the fact that other essentials of life which were never controlled during the war have shown a tendency to go up in price since the war; and, thirdly, there is undoubtedly very grave apprehension as to the course of prices during the coming winter. In these circumstances the Government has decided that the Ministry of Food shall continue for the present with full powers, and I am accordingly making arrangements to regulate during the coming winter supplies, prices, and distribution of essential foodstuffs, either by statutory order or by arrangement with the trades concerned.

"The articles so controlled will comprise bread, meat, bacon, milk, cheese, butter, margarine, sugar, fish, eggs, and certain subsidiary foods of which there may be an actual or prospective shortage. As regards consumption, I hope it will not be necessary to restrict consumption by a revival of the coupon system, but we shall undoubtedly have to maintain registration in the case of meat, sugar, and butter, at least.

"The Ministry of Food has always exercised control, and is now exercising it, in four ways: Firstly, assurance of supplies; secondly, distribution; thirdly, control of prices; and, fourthly, control of consumption. The degree of control, of course, varies in different foods. Thus, control under the whole of the four heads is exercised in the case of sugar, meat, and butter. Control under three heads, assurance of supplies, distribution, and prices, is exercised in the case of cereals and cheese, while control of price alone is exercised in respect of at least 90 per cent of the principal foodstuffs.

"PRICES.—Bread.—The price of bread here is 9d. (\$0.182) per quartern loaf (about 4 pounds). In France it is 10c. (\$0.213), Italy 11d. (\$0.223), Sweden 1s. 3-1/4d. (\$0.314), Switzerland 1s. 2d. (\$0.253), Germany 1s. 12d. (\$0.274).

"Beef.—Here it is 1s. 6d. (\$0.365) per pound, in France 2s. 6d. (\$0.608), Italy 2s. 3d. (\$0.649), Sweden 2s. 8d. (\$0.659), Switzerland 2s. 2d. (\$0.527), Germany 2s. 5d. (\$0.588).

"Bacon.—Here bacon is 2s. 6d. (\$0.508), in France and Italy 3s. 2d. (\$0.77), Sweden 2s. 11d. (\$0.7095), Switzerland 5s. 9d. (\$1.399), Germany 4s. 10d. (\$1.186).

"SUGAR.--Here it is 7d. (\$0.142) per pound, in France 9-1/4d. (\$0.187), Italy 1s. 7¹/₂d. (\$0.395), Sweden 8d. (\$0.162), Switzerland and Germany slightly cheaper.

"BUTTER.--Here it is 2s. 6d. (\$0.608) per pound, in France 3s. 6d. (\$0.851), Italy 5s. (\$1.217), Sweden 3s. 8¹/₂d. (\$0.902), Switzerland 2s. 11d. (\$0.709), Germany 6s. (\$1.460).

"Margarine is cheaper here than in any other European country.

"Potatoes are cheaper here than in practically any other European country.

"WHEAT.--The principal aim of the Wheat Commission is to effect a material reduction of the bread subsidy at an early date. This depends on the possibility of tonnage and finance becoming sufficiently fluid to enable requirements to be met by purchases in the cheapest market, principally Argentina and Australia, where large supplies are available. As regards Argentina, a considerable quantity of wheat has already been purchased for shipment in the near future, and further supplies will be bought as soon as finance is available. Sufficient tonnage has already been allocated to deal with the balance of the last purchase of Australian wheat, and negotiations have been successfully concluded for purchase of a further lot.

"SUGAR.--As regards sugar, the Royal Commission has purchased enough to maintain the supply up to the end of this year, and although sugar is being sold below the present world price, the method can be continued until Government and prospective supplies are exhausted.

"MEAT.--With regard to meat, in view of the decision that the Ministry of Food shall continue in its present form, and the uncertainty as to the course of supplies and prices, it is thought impossible to abandon the control of meat and livestock on September 30, as was originally intended. Supplies of imported meat from Australasia and South America should be ample and sufficient, without calling upon any North American supplies, if they can be brought to this country.

"As to bacon, we can not expect any substantial resumption of Danish supplies until well into the summer of next year, and we shall therefore remain dependent upon the North American market. The consumption of bacon has increased from a prewar average of 32,000 pounds per month to 44,000 pounds, but even this higher figure can be supplied from North America, provided we are able and willing to pay the price.

"MILK.--As to milk, the Government has decided not to institute any permanent measure of milk control involving the taking over of the wholesale milk trade.

"BUTTER AND CHEESE.--With regard to butter, owing to the cessation of the Siberian supply and a great decrease in the supply from Denmark, we shall not be able to increase the present allowance of butter, and may have to decrease it for some part of the winter. As to cheese, the supplies will, I hope, be adequate, and purchases of Australian cheese will guarantee the distribution of Government cheese during the winter not less than that we have

been giving recently. There are also supplies of cheese in Canada, some of which will certainly come to this country.

"MARGARINE.-Notwithstanding the fact that raw materials are double their presupervision value, the price of margarine has risen but slightly. Labor statistics state that it has risen 12d. (\$0.53) per pound, but 60 per cent of the total margarine is sold at 1s. (\$0.243), while Dutch margarine is now being sold at 11d. (\$0.22). Certain small makers are charging 1s. 2d. (\$0.28), but it has been arranged that the maximum price of 85 per cent of the manufactured margarine for the next four months shall not exceed 1s. 2d. (\$0.28). This is done by arrangement with the trades. Distribution arrangements are working well, as the large traders have now agreed to send any quantity of margarine on our demand to any district or individual trader where supplies are ascertained to be short.

"DRIED FRUITS.-With regard to dried fruits, the reports which I have received of the dried-fruit crops are not encouraging. The dried fruit in most popular demand in this country is, of course, Greek currants, and, although the Continental consumption of currants was in normal times very large, I have to bear in mind that Central European competition has to be faced in the Greek markets. Moreover, the general shortage of foodstuffs during the war has taught the Greeks themselves the value of their own currants, and the local consumption has largely increased, both as a foodstuff and for the purpose of making spirits.

"In prewar days the bulk of our Sultanias were obtained from Turkish sources. The vines have greatly deteriorated during the war, and it will be some years before they recover. The production of Spanish raisins is not now so great as in prewar days, and although there has been an increased production of dried fruits generally in the United States the consumption in that country has largely increased, and very little relief can be expected by making purchases there. Dried fruits play an important part in the working-class family, and I may find it necessary to control supply and prices throughout the coming season, since previous experience has shown that shortage in an article like dried fruits at once leads to gambling and abnormally high prices."

TRADE OPPORTUNITIES IN FRANCE

The addresses of the following firms may be obtained from the American Chamber of Commerce in France, 32 Rue Taitbout, Paris, France:

H. - 2264. - A French import and export firm in Paris is in the market for 100 tons of cocoa powder. This firm also wishes to communicate with American firms in a position to supply all kinds of alimentary products.

B. - 2267. - A French manufacturer in Biarritz wishes to communicate with American exporters in a position to supply him with certain quantities of granulated sugar.

17.- 2273. - An import and export firm, Paris, wishes to represent large American firms exporting foodstuffs. This firm has numerous clients.

TRADE OPPORTUNITIES IN AUSTRIA

A firm of Vienna, Austria, desires to buy American tobacco. The names of American firms prepared to export large quantities to Central Europe are desired. Reference, Anglo-Austrian Bank. If interested, ask for report Austria 122590.

An importer of Vienna, Austria, wishes to buy immediately 20,000 tons of rice, 20,000 tons of beans, 20,000 tons of peas, and 20,000 tons of wheat, payment to be made in dollars. Quotations should be c.i.f. Trieste or Rotterdam.

In order that the transaction may be closed at once, a prompt reply giving quotations, time of delivery, etc., is desired. If interested, ask for report Austria 122591.

GRAINS

ARGENTINA MAY BE UNABLE TO SHIP ENTIRE SURPLUS OF CORN

In a recent issue of the "Times of Argentina" it was said there appears to be only a small chance that the clearances of corn this season will anywhere approach the quantities available for export, estimated by that paper at 6,000,000 tons (236,000,000 bushels) including old and new crop. Attention is also called to the fact that heavy rains after the harvest have not allowed the bulk of the new crop to get into a condition fit for exporting. It also deplures the fact that pig raising in Argentina is on such a small scale that there will again be a large surplus left at the end of the season. The paper states that there are at present good arrivals of steamers in Argentina and this may result in some further increase in the clearances of corn.

EXPORTATION OF WHEAT CONTROLLED BY AUSTRALIAN WHEAT BOARD

According to a report of the American Trade Commissioner at Melbourne, Australia, to the Department of Commerce, dated June 7, 1919, the Australian Wheat Board has announced that all sales of wheat and flour to foreign countries will be made by the Board alone and that chartering of ocean tonnage for full cargoes will continue to be made for the Wheat Board by the Commonwealth chartering agents. This arrangement is expected to offset the demand of ship owners for higher freight rates and to decrease the competition between the States for ocean tonnage.

FAR EASTERN RICE SHORTAGE ACUTE

Says Agricultural Trade Commissioner Foley, July 10, 1919

"Owing to the acute rice shortage in the Far East, appeals have been made to Europeans in the British Colonies to abstain from the use of

rice. It has been suggested that the British public also should refrain from its use."

HONGKONG FLOUR SHORTAGE

The following report on the flour shortage in Hongkong was received by the Department of State on August 2 from the American Consul General at Hongkong:

"The flour situation in Hongkong has begun to give some occasion for worry in the past few weeks, and present indications are that there will be some difficulty in maintaining a fair supply for this market through the season at living prices. The stock of flour on hand in the colony is about 200,000 sacks, a very small margin as compared with the stocks usually on hand at this time of the year.

"American Flour Moves Slowly.—The worst feature of the situation, however, is that only small supplies are in sight, and other markets on which Hongkong has been drawing during the past three years are more or less closed to Hongkong demand. Shipments of flour from North China have fallen off in line with reduced supplies and increasing prices, while Japanese flour has practically been put out of the market for several months. A fair amount of Australian flour is in the market, and an experimental shipment of American flour of 6,000 bags, made to test whether the higher grade American flour could compete with other flours at present rates, is gradually being taken up.

"Freight rates and accommodations from Australia, however, are such as to hold back supplies from that source, while American flour is still too high-priced to secure a foothold. At the present writing American flour is quoted at \$3.35 Hongkong currency, or \$3.18 gold per sack as compared with \$2.35 or \$2.35 gold for No. 2 Shanghai, the only Shanghai grade on the market, and \$3.00 and \$2.75 Hongkong currency, or \$2.48 and \$2.26 gold for the two grades of Australian flour on sale. The probability of lower prices in the course of a few months prevents much future trading, and the entire situation is considered very unsatisfactory."

SHORTAGE OF FEEDSTUFFS EXPECTED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

Agricultural Trade Commissioner Foley writes that "the British crop of feeding stuffs will be very short, probably from one-third to one-half of normal; consequently there should be an excellent market this fall for American concentrated feedstuffs."

FRUITS, NUTS, AND VEGETABLES

INCREASED COST OF LEMONS FROM PALERMO

"During the present season it is estimated that the exports of lemons from Palermo, Sicily, will amount to 1,250,000 boxes. Of this quantity approximately 650,000 boxes, or more than half the exports, have already been shipped to the United States," writes the American Vice Consul in Charge at Palermo, in a report to the Department of State, under date of July 13. "New York has always been the largest market for Sicilian lemons. Before the war Hamburg held second place, that port being a distributing center for the Netherlands, the Scandinavian countries, and Russia.

"The cost of production has more than doubled since 1914. The wages paid to a packer in 1914 were 3.60 lire (\$0.69) per 9-hour day; now a packer receives 8 lire (\$1.64) for an 8-hour day and 1.20 lire (\$0.23) for every hour overtime. Under the recent agreement with the packers they agreed to pack not less than 5 boxes per hour, or 40 boxes a day. However, they rarely ever pack more than 30 or 32 boxes a day. Pickers who formerly received 3 lire (\$0.58) for 10-hour day, now receive 8 lire (\$1.55) for an 8-hour day. Farm laborers for working around the trees, pruning, etc., now receive 10 lire (\$1.93) for an 8-hour day where formerly they received only 3 lire (\$0.53) a day. The cost of boxes has also greatly increased. The freight rates have been kept rather low, particularly those to New York, now \$0.53 a box. The rate to England is \$1.34 a box. The high rate of exchange against the Italian lira for the last three years has also been of benefit to the lemon exporter."

POSSIBILITIES OF FRUIT TRADE WITH SOUTH AFRICA

According to a report from the American Consul General at Cape Town, South Africa, to the Department of State, under date of June 23, 1919, the Western Province Fruit Growers' Cooperative Association desires to find a market for its fruit in the United States. Heretofore most of the South African fruit has been exported to England. Some of this fruit has been reexported from Southampton to the United States, and has brought satisfactory prices.

Steamers with cold-storage facilities have been lacking during the war. Therefore great losses have been sustained by the fruit growers. Direct American service to South Africa with vessels having cold-storage equipment would be necessary. Commodities needed by South Africa would constitute the outbound cargo, with a return cargo of fruit.

The exports of fruit consist of oranges, lemons, apples, apricots, nectarines, peaches, pears, plums, grapes, bananas, melons, and pineapples. The seasons are from Christmas to the middle of January and during May. About 2,000 tons of fruit weekly will be available.

PRICES OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES IN UNITED KINGDOM*

(From the Agricultural Trade Commissioner at London, July 19, 1919)

"Cape Fruit: Seedling oranges, 35s. to 45s. (\$7.68 to \$9.88) per box; ordinary, 35 to 40s. (\$7.68 to \$8.78) per box; "Naartjes" 8 to 9s. (\$1.76 to \$1.98) per box.

"A few boxes of Naples oranges brought 22 to 30s. per case (\$4.83 to 6.59).

"Grapefruit 55s. to 60s. (\$12.07 to \$13.17) per case.

Lemons are practically unsalable. A few sold from 6s. (\$1.32) per case, up, according to condition.

"At London a small quantity and at Glasgow 6,000 cases of Lisbon apples brought the control price of 9d. (\$0.18) per pound. English home-grown apples are beginning to arrive, bringing 4 to 8s. (\$0.88 to \$1.76) per half-sieve (about one-half bushel).

"Onions: The market is flooded. Egyptian consignments are not bringing freight and other charges. Valencias, 4's at 8s.9d. to 10s.6d. (\$1.92 to \$2.31), 5's and 6's, 11 to 15s. (\$2.42 to \$3.29). These low prices mean a heavy loss to growers.

*Conversion made at rate of exchange prevailing on July 19, when 1 pound = \$4.39.

BRITISH MAXIMUM FIXED PRICES FOR PRESERVING FRUITS

The British Food Controller has issued an order fixing maximum prices for green gages, damsons, and plums when purchased by a jam manufacturer for the purposes of his business. These prices are £35 (\$152.69)* a ton for green gages, £28 (\$122.15)* a ton for damsons, and £25 (\$109.06)* a ton for plums. This works out for green gages at 3-3/4d. (\$0.068)* a pound, compared with the retail price in the shops of 1s. 3d. to 2s. (\$0.27 to \$0.44)* a pound.- London Press.

*Conversion made at the rate of exchange prevailing on August 1, when 1 pound = \$4.3625.

AUSTRALIAN EMBARGO CONTINUED AGAINST AMERICAN APPLES

The Department of Trade and Customs of Australia has sent the following statement to the American Consul General at Sydney regarding the embargo against the importation of American apples into Australia:

"In reply to your letter relative to the importation of American apples, I desire to inform you that the present embargo was found necessary in order to protect Australian producers, who, owing to the shortage of refrigerated space, have been able to export a proportion only of their produce.

"The question of lifting the embargo has just received careful consideration, but in view of the large stocks of apples at present in Australia, it has been decided that no change can be made at present.

"It is suggested that you make further inquiry in September next when the position will again be carefully reviewed."

DAIRY PRODUCTS

PROSPECTS FOR INCREASED EGG TRADE WITH UNITED KINGDOM

According to Mr. W. A. Brown, Chief of the Poultry Division of the Canadian Department of Agriculture, in an article in "Canadian Farms" the stocks of poultry in Europe are greatly depleted. It is a rather notable fact that countries like Holland and Denmark, owing to the very great shortage of feed during the war, are nearly, if not quite, as badly off as Belgium, except, of course, for the devastated areas of the latter country. Nevertheless, Holland believes she can contribute very materially to the restocking of Belgium. French stocks are down quite noticeably and Italy is also very low, but Mr. Brown says that even in France, close up to the battle line, he was surprised to see poultry in fair numbers. Nothing much can be done this spring and what is to be done later will depend on the rapidity of French reorganization, because if large numbers were sent over now, they would be killed and eaten before they could be distributed to the needy areas.

"In 1913 England imported eggs from 55 different countries to the volume of 170,000 long tons (2,240 pounds) or between 200 and 300 million dozens. The London egg market is a very comprehensive as well as complicated affair, and many firms deal only in eggs. Not only that, but some large importing firms deal only in Italian, Russian, Danish, or Irish eggs and, of course, boost eggs from the country from which they mainly import.

"Of the vast quantity of eggs imported into Great Britain in 1913, Russia supplied half. Many large importing firms in England established warehouses and branches in Russia. These firms still own their properties there, and before the war had marked up an immense business in Russian eggs. Naturally they lean toward their former Russian connection which, as can easily be seen, was most intimate. The great egg-producing territory in Russia is in western Siberia, or north and east of Moscow. From here eggs must be transported nearly 2,000 miles by rail to Riga on the Baltic and about the same distance to Odessa on the Black Sea, before they reach the water. From there the journey is about a week's duration by water to the British market. Labor, however, will never again be as cheap in Russia as before the war, and we (Canada) have a distinct advantage in distance. Moreover, the whole organization for collecting and exporting these Siberian eggs has been destroyed.

"England largely made up her deficiency in egg supplies during the war with Chinese powdered eggs. The albumen is made up in cakes, and the yolks are powdered. When mixed with water and put together again, it is possible to use them for confectionery and cooking purposes very extensively. Chinese eggs must certainly be considered as a competitive factor.

"At present most of the eggs now on the British market are from Ireland. These have a high percentage of breakage and are not very clean,

but have the reputation of being the best-flavored eggs on the British market. During the war Irish poultry raising made rapid strides and last year Irish egg and poultry production amounted to nearly \$150,000,000.

"Danish eggs are almost perfectly graded, and, while they are weak in the shell and flat in flavor, they sell well because of their uniform size and quality.

"It is a rather unusual thing for us to have eggs sold by the single one, but that is the way they are sold in England. They are not sold by the dozen, but, at say, 4d. (\$0.08) each. This means that a housewife requires uniformity in size and buys the most attractive eggs.

"There are several things by which the English importer rates the quality of eggs. These are strength of shell, color (a good mixture of white and brown eggs is wanted) a strong-bodied, full yolk of moderate density and flavor. The accompanying table, compiled from information supplied by Mr. Brown, shows the comparative qualities of eggs from various countries.

Source	Shell	Flavor	Color	Remarks
Russian ..	Strongest	Fair	Mixed	Packed in excelsior
Irish ...	Mod. strong	Best	do	Packed in straw
Danish ...	Weak	Flat	White	Remarkably well graded
Italian...	Mod. strong	2d best	do	Packed in excelsior
Egyptian..	Strong	Fair	White	Packed in very small rice hulls
Chinese ..	do	----	Mixed	Packed in rice hulls and excelsior
Canadian .	Mod. strong	3d best	do	30-dozen cases"

INSUFFICIENT SUPPLY OF IMPORTED BUTTER IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

According to the London "Times" for August 1, "the butter ration was reduced from 2 to 1½ ounces a week for each person. The Ministry of Food says that as a result of the partial failure in supplies of imported butter it has been found necessary to reduce the quantity distributed to retailers, caterers, and others. Retailers, catering establishments, and institutions buying wholesale will receive during next week and until further notice only 75 per cent of the quantity to which they have hitherto been entitled by their permits.

"The Food Controller has prohibited the sale of veal except to manufacturers, or as part of the contents of sausages, meat pies, and similar articles, in which forms alone it may be retailed by butchers or caterers. This action has been made necessary by the excessive slaughter of calves during the past few months."

COTTON

REVIVAL OF LANCASHIRE COTTON TRADE

Since the settlement of the strike in the cotton industry of Lancashire, England, there has been a rapid return to normal conditions. It is reported that 30,000 operatives are working full time, and many manufacturers are advertising for weavers. Orders from the Far East are increasing.- London Press.

GERMANY'S PREWAR CONSUMPTION OF COTTON

The "Berliner Boersen-Courier" states that since the armistice the cotton industry in Germany has suffered from a lack of raw materials. Before the war Germany required 2,000,000 bales of raw cotton annually, but the loss of Alsace-Lorraine will reduce this quantity to 1,500,000 bales. In 1913 the imports of raw cotton into Germany were valued at \$137,754,400. The country was the second largest consumer of cotton in Europe, the consumption per capita being valued as follows: Netherlands, \$7.30; Germany, \$6.65; England, \$5.95; France, \$5.947.- Abstract from "British Review of the Foreign Press."

WOOL

ARGENTINE WOOL EXPORTS DECREASE WHILE
URUGUAYAN SHIPMENTS INCREASE

Shipments of wool to the United States from Argentina for the eight months from October 1, 1918, amounted to 62,505 bales of 924 pounds, as against 149,149 bales during the same period in 1917-18, a decrease of 58 per cent, according to statistics in the "Review of the River Plate." On the other hand, exports of wool from Uruguay to this country increased during the same period. From October 1, 1918, to May 28 of this year, 37,628 bales were shipped as compared with but 12,965 bales for the same period of 1917-18.

SPECIAL REPORTS ON AUGUST LONDON WOOL AUCTIONS*

(Cables from American Consul General at London for the Bureau of Markets)

At the wool auctions of the 15th the 600 bales offered were actively contested for by British, Continental, and American buyers. Greasy merino wools from Sydney and Queensland ranged from 60 to 54d. (\$1.07 to \$0.97) respectively, per pound. Victorian greasy merino lamb's wool ranged from 32d to 51d. (\$0.58 to \$0.92). In a large assortment of New Zealand scoured and greasy crossbreds the best parcels realized 56d. (\$1.00), while light-conditioned greasies brought 42d. (\$0.75). The 1,324 bales of South African free wool offered met a good all-round demand, but there were several withdrawals owing to the excessive limits. The best greasy combings brought 37d. (\$0.67) and were purchased by American buyers. Super snow-whites at 50d. (\$0.90) were bought for the home trade.

On the 16th a description sale of wools was held. Each lot was marked with the type of wool and the estimated yield as valued by experts in Australia, there being offered 21,356 bales Government colonial wools. Almost two-thirds offered were purchased for the Continent. The best merinos and crossbreds were bought by American buyers. The prices received for merinos showed a decline of 5 to 10 per cent, with crossbreds about 5 per cent easier, except grades from 46's downwards. Sydney greasy wools of 80's quality realized 53d. (\$0.95); 74's to 80's, 54d. (\$0.96); 70's to 80's, 44d. (\$0.78); 70's to 74's, 52d. (\$0.93); 70's, 50d. (\$0.89); 64's

*Conversion made at rate of exchange prevailing on day of sale:

August 15, 1 pound sterling = \$4.30; August 16, \$4.2725; August 19, \$4.21; August 20, \$4.135.

to 70's, 51d. (\$0.81) and 64's, 45d. (\$0.80). Victorian greasy 58's to 60's, 52d. (\$0.93); 56's to 50's, 54d. (\$0.96); 52's, 42d. (\$0.36); 58's to 56's, 47d. (\$0.75); and 56's, 44d. (\$0.79). New Zealand 44's to 46's, prepared, brought 28d. (\$0.50), carped. 26d. (\$0.46). Sydney burry and seedy or faulty pieces and bellies suitable for French combings ranged to 50d. (\$0.59); Victorian 26d. (\$0.46); Adelaide 24d. (\$0.45). A large selection of greasy carbonizing lamb's wool of fine to irregular quality sold from 35 to 11d. (\$0.62 to \$0.20).

Over 7,000 bales of Sydney wools were offered on the 19th. These contained a good proportion of the finer grades of greasy merinos, the bulk of which was sold to the Continent, chiefly to France, after competition with British and American buyers. Most of the lots ranged from 50 to 58d. (\$0.83 to \$1.03). Queensland greasy merinos (pieces, broken, and necks) went chiefly to the foreign contingent. Most of the Victorian greasy wools ranging from 24d. to 53d. (\$0.43 to \$0.93) went to home consumers, as also did a major portion of New Zealand scoured and greasy cross-breeds, the best parcels of which realized 62 and 38d. (\$1.09 and \$0.67) respectively.

On the 20th a sale "on description" was held at which 8,805 bales of Sydney and 3,681 bales of New Zealand wools were offered. The greater portion of the Sydney merino wools were obtained for France at prices ruling on a par with those of the sale of the 16th. The finest greasy 80's and 74 to 80's realized 54d. (\$0.94); 70's, 54d. (\$0.93); scoured at 63d. (\$1.033); 64's to 70's scoured 59d. (\$1.03); 64's shafty-top-making fleece 65d. (\$1.12); scoured superfine lamb's wools of good length and clothing type 64d. (\$1.10). New Zealand varieties from 64's upward had a good sale for home account. Some good parcels fell to American buyers. Grades below 64's, including greasy, scoured, faulty clips, and cross-breeds, were mostly withdrawn. The best 58's brought 47d. (\$0.82); 56's to 58's, 45d. (\$0.78); 56's, 44d. (\$0.75); 50's to 55's, 36d. (\$0.62); 48's to 50's, 31d. (\$0.54); 46's to 48's, 28d. (\$0.48). The prices of the 3,951 bales of South African "free" wools offered, chiefly greasy combings, ranged up to 37d. (\$0.58).

The Ministry of Munitions states that at the sale of Colonial wool at Liverpool on the 27th purchases for export will be allowed without restrictions as to quantity, subject to license.

ALLOCATION OF WOOL AT THE LONDON AUCTIONS

"The following quantities of wool have been allocated by the British Ministry of Munitions (Supply) for possible sale to Canada, the Allies, and neutrals, at the London August auctions:

Wools Exhibited for Inspection

Country	Merino	Fine cross-bred	Coarse cross-bred	Total
	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales
Spain and Portugal.	300	100	100	500
Holland	600	400	500	1,500
Denmark	200	200	300	700
Sweden	300	300	400	1,000
Norway	100	100	200	400
Switzerland	800	300	400	1,500
Japan	1,000	500	1,000	2,500
United States	2,500	1,500	4,000	8,000
France	5,000	5,000	6,000	16,000
Belgium	2,500	4,000	3,000	9,500
Canada	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
Total	14,300	13,400	16,900	44,600

Wools Catalogued and Sold on Colonial Description

Country	Merino	Fine cross-bred	Coarse cross-bred	Total
	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales
Netherlands	200	500	300	1,000
Denmark	100	100	100	300
Sweden	150	200	150	500
Norway	---	100	---	100
Switzerland	800	400	300	1,500
Japan	1,000	500	1,000	2,500
United States	3,000	2,000	6,000	11,000
France	5,000	3,000	5,000	13,000
Belgium	3,000	2,000	3,000	8,000
Canada	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
Total	14,250	9,800	16,850	40,900

--Wool Record and Textile World
(Bradford, England), August 7, 1919.

TIMBER AND BOXES

DIMENSIONS OF BOXES FOR EXPORT OF MEAT AND BUTTER FROM ARGENTINA

In Argentina meat in cans for export is packed in boxes of the following sizes, inside measurements:

Box No.	Length	Width	Depth
	Inches	Inches	Inches
1	12-15/16	9-3/8	11-13/16
2	15-13/16	16	9
3	18-1/2	12-3/8	12-1/2
6	24	17	8
7	26	17	12

These boxes are usually made of spruce pine, Parana pine, Norway spruce pine, or Argentine poplar.

Boxes for the exportation of butter are made to contain 25 kilos (55.115 pounds). The inside dimensions are 12 by 12 by 12 inches. These boxes are usually made of a non-odorous spruce.

MOVEMENT OF FREIGHT TO SEABOARD FOR EXPORT

Grain

North Atlantic ports			Gulf ports		
Quantity (bushels)			Quantity (bushels)		
Week ended			Port	Week ended	
Aug. 20	Aug. 13			Aug. 19	Aug. 12
Received in	:	:	New Orleans	4,641,777	3,665,742
elevator ...	6,050,202	6,669,001	Port Arthur	Empty	Empty
Clearances ..	5,019,154	5,229,685	Texas City	do	do
Total in ele-	:	:	Galveston	506,365	1,367,103
vator at end	:	:			
of week ^a	12,971,087	11,167,161	Total	5,148,142	5,032,845

^a65.7 per cent of total elevator capacity; ^b56.7 per cent of elevator capacity; ^c42.7 per cent of elevator capacity; ^d41.8 per cent of elevator capacity.

EXPORT FREIGHT.- As indicating the export shipping situation, there is given below the total number of carloads of export freight received and delivered during the week and the carloads on hand at the seaboard awaiting clearance, exclusive of bulk grain and coal.

Ports	Quantity (carloads) for week ended--					
	August 20			August 13		
	On hand	Received	Delivered	On hand	Received	Delivered
North Atlantic:	18,494	6,931	7,278	18,951	7,527	8,342
South Atlantic:	:	:	:	:	:	:
and Gulf	9,894	---	---	10,308	---	---
Pacific Coast	1,411 ^a	914 ^a	953 ^a	1,450 ^b	546 ^b	665 ^b

^aStatus on August 15. ^bStatus on August 8.

FOODSTUFFS.- For the week ended August 20 there were 3,083 car-loads of foodstuffs (exclusive of bulk grain) on hand for export at the North Atlantic ports. On August 13 there were 2,909 cars on hand.

PORT NOTES.- The British Government having resumed control of food-stuffs, the Ministry of Shipping has increased the requisitioned space in British bottoms 50 per cent. The British Ministry of Shipping has announced also that English vessels will resume calls at the port of Baltimore.

The French Government has 14 vessels at New York. Of these 9 are loading. Six additional steamers are expected before the end of August.

The United States Shipping Board has allocated steamers for a bi-weekly service between Philadelphia and Hamburg, Germany. These vessels will be operated by Chas. T. Magee & Co.

Arrangements were made, effective August 18, to subject to permit control of the Southern Export Association all grain moving to or via Galveston, Texas City, Port Arthur, New Orleans, or Mobile.

EXPORTS OF LIVESTOCK FROM NEW YORK

Date	:	Number and Kind	:	Destination
August 19	:	105 horses; 275 cattle	:	Belgium
19	:	1 horse; 25 mules	:	West Indies
19	:	12 mules	:	South America
22	:	60 horses; 1,021 cattle	:	Belgium
22	:	30 mules	:	West Indies

Exports of Meats and Meat Products from New York City During Week Ended August 23*

(Compiled by Bureau of Markets at New York Custom House)

Commodity	:	Weekly exports	:	Total since July 1
Beef:	:	Pounds	:	Pounds
Fresh or frozen	:	18,775,768	:	38,560,802
Canned and pickled	:	2,450,549	:	9,918,821
Lamb and mutton	:	21,048	:	36,401
Pork:	:		:	
Fresh or frozen	:	1,114,083	:	4,478,397
Dry, salt, and pickled	:	9,481,484	:	73,626,485
Bacon, hams, and shoulders....	:	13,294,735	:	67,107,502
Sausage	:	393,814	:	1,926,755
Poultry and game	:	29,950	:	588,921
Lard and lard compounds	:	5,412,109	:	68,085,865

*Gross weights given. Manifests pending examination 51. On August 21 a consignment of two tierces, containing 1,014 pounds of horsemeat, was shipped to Italy. On the same date a shipment consisting of 10,846,262 pounds of fresh or frozen beef and 2,742,229 pounds of hams, bacon, and shoulders was exported to Hamburg, Germany. Approximately 2,000,000 pounds of dry, salt, and pickled pork were shipped to the Netherlands on August

22. On August 23 the following quantities of fresh or frozen beef went forward: 4,368,978 pounds to Belgium and 3,210,247 to Germany. More than 1,100,000 pounds of bacons, etc., were shipped to Finland on August 9, while on the 8th 4,526,782 pounds of dry, salt pork and 1,695,819 pounds of bacons, etc. were shipped to the Netherlands.

Exports of Dairy Products, Hay and Grain from New York City
During Week Ended August 23

Destination	DAIRY PRODUCTS*					
	Butter (pounds)	Oleo- margarine (pounds)	Cheese (pounds)	Condensed milk (lb.)	Ev'p'd milk (lb.)	Eggs (doz.)
Belgium	261,413:	171,938:	----	989,031:	196,000:	----
France	----	----	----	109,261:	54,900:	----
Italy	37,350:	----	----	61,700:	----	----
Scandinavia	----	33,180:	74,845:	90,016:	32,500:	----
United Kingdom..	----	7,310:	----	3,104,410:	1,265,470:	15,180
Near East	----	----	----	2,515,840:	----	----
Central America:	2,478:	33,720:	8,339:	82,356:	157,570:	----
South America ..	28,490:	259,456:	6,252:	62,121:	7,665:	----
West Indies	123,951:	15,198:	25,062:	392,983:	23,969:	----
Africa	----	1,800:	1,700:	138,000:	----	----
Miscl.	88,006:	7,630:	2,810:	223,915:	1,517,689:	----
Total	541,688:	530,232:	119,008:	7,769,633:	3,255,763:	15,180
Total since	----	----	----	----	----	----
July 1	4,216,061:	1,670,890:	1,191,043:	46,008,416:	27,747,595:	878,400

*Gross weights given. Manifests pending examination: France 11; Italy 4; Scandinavia 2; United Kingdom 16; Near East 1; Central America 2; South America 4; West Indies 5; Miscellaneous 6; Total 51. On August 18 88,006 pounds of butter were consigned to Switzerland. On the 21st 48,801 pounds of Cheddar cheese were exported to Denmark. Condensed milk amounting to 2,275,840 pounds was shipped to Turkey on August 21, and 240,000 pounds to Fiume. On August 22d 1,800 pounds of oleomargarine and 80,000 pounds of condensed milk were exported to Egypt. Within the present month two shipments totaling 1,438,885 pounds of evaporated milk were shipped to the Netherlands.

HAY AND GRAINS*

Destination.	Wheat (bu.)	Flour (bbl.)	Oats (bu.)	Barley (bu.)	Malt (bu.)	Barley Malt (bu.)	Hay (lb.)	Rye (bu.)
Belgium . . .	704,017:	----	----	----	49,435:	----	247,500:	----
France	----	57,175:	189,657:	----	----	----	----	----
Italy	160,445:	76,136:	89,408:	16,419:	67,617:	----	----	171,01
Scandinavia:	----	2,369:	----	2,453:	133,717:	----	----	----
United	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Kingdom . . .	369,364:	72,238:	871,876:	228,156:	----	----	----	----
Near East . .	----	18,465:	----	20,160:	1,338:	----	----	----
Central	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
America . . .	----	884:	----	----	----	----	----	----
South	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
America . . .	----	27,571:	250:	----	11,669:	7,918:	----	----
West Indies:	----	13,836:	4,966:	----	716:	----	3,547:	----
Misc.	----	2,175:	----	25,431:	64,481:	----	----	----
Total	1,233,826:	270,849:	1,156,157:	292,619:	328,973:	7,918:	251,047:	171,011
Total since	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
July 1	2,759,097:	2,140,523:	3,985,270:	2,818,579:	1,348,806:	603,199:	1,122,712:	661,009

*Gross weights given. Manifests pending examination: France 11; Italy 4; Scandinavia 2; United Kingdom 16; Near East 1; Central America 2; South America 4; West Indies 5; Miscellaneous 6; Total 51. Included in the miscellaneous column are figures covering the shipment of 230 barrels of flour and 240 bushels of barley to Poland; also 25,157 bushels of barley and 8,966 bushels of malt to Finland. The shipment of flour, barley, and malt to the Near East was consigned to Greece.

HEAVY IMPORTATIONS OF MEAT

An unusually large shipment of meats arrived from Argentina on August 18, the consignment containing 15,237 frozen sheep and 10,307 lambs, weighing 1,292,478 pounds; 1,962 hogs, weighing 389,259 pounds; 33,609 pounds of bacon, hams, and shoulders; 541,823 pounds of beef; and 98 pounds of poultry and game. Other imports of meat during the week were as follows: 397,350 pounds of fresh or frozen beef; 72,000 of canned and pickled beef; and 800 pounds of sausage.

IMPORTS OF DAIRY AND GRAIN PRODUCTS INTO NEW YORK
FOR WEEK ENDED AUGUST 23

Consignments of 1,532 cases of cheese weighing 203,868 pounds arrived at New York from Buenos Aires during the week ended August 23.

On August 22d 47,940 bushels of corn arrived at New York from Argentina. Total since July 1st 2,323,862 bushels. Thirty-six barrels of flour were entered from Brazil.

On August 21st 100 cases of honey were received from Italy.

